

The Gazette of India



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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published during the week ending the 6th June 1951 :—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
95	S. R. O. 855, dated the 1st June 1951.	Ministry of Commerce & Industry.	Amendment in the Schedule to S. R. O. 500, dated 2nd September 1950.
96	S. R. O. 856, dated the 1st June 1951.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	Fixation of maximum prices of vegetable oil products.
97	S. R. O. 857, dated the 1st June 1951.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).	Amendment to the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
98	S. R. O. 858, dated the 1st June 1951.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Extension to the State of Delhi of the East Punjab Agriculture Pests Diseases and Noxious Weeds Act, 1949, together with the Act as modified.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).

MINISTRY OF LAW

New Delhi, the 29th May 1951.

S. R. O. 861.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 299 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law No. F. 35-I/50-L, dated the 26th January, 1950, relating to the execution of contracts and assurances of property, namely :—

1. In Part IV of the said notification, under Head C, for item 8, the following item shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 8. Policies of Postal Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance ; by the Director of Postal Life Insurance, Calcutta or the Assistant Director of Postal Life Insurance, Calcutta.”

2. In Part V of the said notification under Head E, in item 9, after the words "*by the Secretary*", the words "*or a Joint Secretary*" shall be inserted.

3. In Part VI of the said notification, after Head D, the following Head shall be added, namely :—

"E.—In the case of the Lawrence School, Lovedale, Nilgiris and the Lawrence School, Sanawar (Simla Hills) :—

Security bonds in connection with the employment of office cashiers store-keepers and other subordinates required to handle cash, stores and valuables in the course of their official work and whom the respective Principals have power to appoint; *by the Principals of the respective Schools concerned.*"

4. In Part X of the said notification, under Head D, in items 3 and 5 for the words "*Chief Opium Officer, Neemuch*", the words "*Assistant Collector (Opium), (Neemuch)*" shall be substituted.

5. In Part XI of the said notification, for the words "*Regional Food Commissioners*" wherever they occur, the words "*Regional Directors (Food)*" shall be substituted.

6. In Part XIII of the said notification :—

(i) In item 2, the words "*Chief Technical Adviser (Fertiliser Project) and any of his subordinate Gazetted Officers to whom this power is formally delegated by him*" shall be omitted.

(ii) In item 3, the words "*Chief Technical Adviser (Fertiliser Project)*" shall be omitted.

7. In Part XVII of the said notification, under Head A :—

(i) In item 6 for the words "*Executive Officer, Golden Rock*", the words "*Station Executive Officer, Kharagpur*" shall be substituted.

(ii) In item 7, the words "*or the Station Executive Officer, Kharagpur*" shall be added.

(iii) In item 12, the words "*Executive Officer, Golden Rock*" shall be omitted.

(iv) In item 35, the words "*Executive Officer, Colony Committee, Golden Rock*" shall be omitted.

8. In Part XX of the said notification, after Head F, the following Head shall be added, namely :—

"G.—In the case of the Fertiliser Project, Sindri :—

1. All service agreements; *by the General Manager or the Principal Administrative Officer.*

2. Security bonds for the due performance of their duties by Government servants; *by the General Manager.*

3. Leases of houses, lands or other immovable property; *by the General Manager.*

4. All other contracts, deeds and instruments; *by the General Manager or the Principal Administrative Officer.*

9. In Part XXIX of the said notification, in item 3(a), for the words "*Commissioner of Police*", the words "*District Superintendent of Police*" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 35-I/51-L]

SHRI GOPAL SINGH, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 31st May 1951

S. R. O. 862.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950 (XXX of 1950), the Central Government hereby extends to the State of Delhi the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Bengal Act I of 1899) as at present in force in the State of West Bengal, subject to the following modifications, namely :—

1. References to a Bengal or a West Bengal Act shall be construed as references to the Bengal Act or the West Bengal Act as extended to the State of Delhi.
- 2 In section 3, for clause (8), the following clause shall be substituted ; namely,
‘(8) “Collector” means the Collector of Delhi’.
3. Section 6 shall be omitted.
4. In section 23—
(a) the words “on the passing thereof” shall be omitted ;
(b) for the words “after the passing of the Act”, the words “after the extension of the Act to the State of Delhi” shall be substituted.
2. The text of the said Act as modified is published as an annexure to the notification.

ANNEXURE

BENGAL ACT I OF 1899.**(THE BENGAL GENERAL CLAUSES ACT, 1899).**

An Act for further shortening the language used in Bengal Acts, and West Bengal Acts, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to shorten the language used in Bengal Acts and West Bengal Acts, and to make certain other provisions relating to those Acts ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called the Bengal General Clauses Shorttitle.
Act, 1899.
2. (*Repeal of Bengal Act V of 1867.*) *Rep. by the Amend-
ing Act, 1903 (I of 1903).*

GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

3. In this Act, and in all Bengal Acts as extended to Definitiona.
Delhi made after the commencement of this Act, and in all
West Bengal Acts as extended to Delhi unless there is any-
thing repugnant in the subject of context,—

- (1) “abet,” with its grammatical variations and cog- “Abet.”
nate expressions, shall have the same meaning as in the
Act XLV Indian Penal Code ;
of 1860.
- (2) “act” used with reference to an offence or a civil “Act.”
wrong, shall include a series of acts ; and words
which refer to acts done shall extend also to illegal
omissions ;

"Affidavit."	(3) "affidavit" shall include affirmation and declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing ;	
"Barrister."	(4) "barrister" shall mean a barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland ;	
	* * * * *	
"Bengal Act."	(6) "Bengal Act" shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council under [the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or] the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 [or the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909, or made by the Governor in Council of Fort William in Bengal under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909] [or the Government of India Act, 1915, or by the Local Legislature or the Governor of Bengal under the Government of India Act, or by the Provincial Legislature or the Governor of Bengal under the Government of India Act, 1935.]	24 & 25, Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14.
"Chapter."	(7) "Chapter" shall mean a Chapter of the Act in which the word occurs ;	
"Collector."	(8) "Collector" means the collector of Delhi.	
"Commencement."	(9) "commencement," used with reference to an Act, shall mean the day on which the Act comes into force ;	
"Commissioner."	(10) "Commissioner" shall mean the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a division ;	
"Consular officer."	(11) "Consular officer" shall include consul-general, consul, vice-consul, consular agent, pro-consul and any person for the time being authorised to perform the duties of consul-general, consul, vice-consul or consular agent ;	
District Judge."	(12) "District Judge" shall mean the Judge of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but shall not include a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction ;	
"Document."	(13) "document" shall include any matter written, expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks or by more than one of those means, which is intended to be used or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter ;	
"Enactment"	(14) "enactment" shall include a Regulation (as hereinafter defined) and any Regulation of the Bengal Code, and shall also include any provision contained in any Act or in any such Regulation as aforesaid ;	
Father.	(15) "father " in the case of anyone whose personal law permits adoption, shall include an adoptive father ;	
"Financial year."	(16) "financial year" shall mean the year commencing on the first day of April ;	

(17) a thing shall be deemed to be done in "good faith" where it is in fact done honestly, whether it is one negligently or not ; "Good faith."

* * * * *

(21) "immovable property" shall include land, benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth ; "Immovable property."

Act XLV of 1860.

(22) "imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment of either description" as defined in the Indian Penal Code ; "Imprisonment."

(23) "local authority" shall mean a Municipal Committee, District Board, body of Port Commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund ; "Local Authority."

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Act V of 1898.

(25) "Magistrate" shall include every person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force ; "Magistrate."

(26) "master," used with reference to a ship, shall mean any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of the ship ; "Master" (of a ship).

(27) "month" shall mean a month reckoned according to the British calendar ; "Month."

(28) "movable property" shall mean property of every description, except immovable property ; "Movable property."

(29) "oath" shall include affirmation and declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing ; "Oath."

(30) "offence" shall mean any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force ; "Offence."

(31) "Part" shall mean a part of the Act in which the word occurs ; "Part."

(32) "person" shall include any company or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not ; "Person."

Act XLV of 1860

(33) "public nuisance" shall mean a public nuisance as defined in the Indian Penal Code ; "Public nuisance."

(34) "registered," used with reference to a document, shall mean registered in a Part A State or a Part C State under the law for the time being in force for the registration of documents ; "Registered."

33 & 34 Vict., c.3, 5 & 6 Geo. V, c.81. 26 Geo. v. 2.

(35) "Regulation" shall mean a Regulation made by the Governor under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution and shall include a Regulation made by the Central Government under the Government of India Act, 1870, "Regulation."

or the Government of India Act, 1915, or the Government of India Act, 1935, or by the Governor under the Government of India Act, 1935, or by the President under article 243 of the Constitution ;

- "Rule"** (36) "rule" shall mean a rule made in exercise of a power conferred by any enactment, and shall include a regulation made as a rule under any enactment ;
- "Schedule"**. (37) "Schedule" shall mean a schedule to the Act in which the word occurs ;
- "Scheduled District."** (38) "Scheduled District" shall mean a "Scheduled District" as defined in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 ; XIV of 1874
- "Section."** (39) "section" shall mean a section of the Act in which the word occurs ;
- "Ship."** (40) "ship" shall include every description of vessel used in navigation not exclusively propelled by oars ;
- "Sign."** (41) "sign" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall with reference to a person who is unable to write his name, include "mark" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions ;
- "Son."** (42) "son" in the case of anyone whose personal law permits adoption, shall include an adopted son,
- "Sub-section."** (43) "sub-section" shall mean a sub-section of the section in which the word occurs ;
- "Swear"** (44) "swear," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall include affirming and declaring in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing ;
- "Vessel."** (45) "vessel" shall include any ship or boat or any other description of vessel used in navigation ;
- "West Bengal Act"**. (45a) "West Bengal Act" shall mean an Act made by the Provincial Legislature of West Bengal under the Government of India Act, 1935, or by the Legislature of the State of West Bengal under the Constitution ;
- "Will."** (46) "will" shall include a codicil and every writing making a voluntary posthumous disposition of property ;
- "Writing."** (47) expressions referring to "writing" shall be construed as including references to printing, lithography, photography and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form ; and
- "Year."** (48) "year" shall mean a year reckoned according to the British calendar.

Application of certain of the foregoing definitions to previous Bengal Acts.

4. The definitions in section 3 of the following words, that is to say, "affidavit," "Magistrate," "month," "oath," and "swear," apply also, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, to all Bengal Acts, made between the first day of June, 1867, and the commencement of this Act.

5. In all Bengal Acts made between the first day of June, 1867, and the commencement of this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (1) "land" includes houses and buildings and corporeal hereditaments and tenements of any tenure, unless where there are words to exclude houses and buildings or to restrict the meaning to tenements of some particular tenure; and
- (2) "person" includes any incorporated company or incorporated association of persons.

5A. (1) The definitions in section 3 of the Central Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897) of the expressions "British India", "Central Act", "Central Government", "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority", "Chief Revenue Authority", "Constitution", "Gazette", "Government", "Government securities", "High Court", "India", "Indian Law", "Indian State", "merged territories", "Official Gazette", "Part A State", "Part B State", "Part C State", "Province", "Provincial Act", "Provincial Government", "State", "State Act", and "State Government" shall apply also unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context to all Bengal and West Bengal Acts as extended to Delhi.

(2) In any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, references to the "State Government" or "Central Government" in any provision conferring power to make appointments to the civil services of, or civil posts under, the Government in India include references to such person as the State Government or the Central Government, as the case may be, may direct, and in any provision conferring power to make rules prescribing the conditions of service of persons serving Government in a civil capacity in India, include references to any person authorised by the State Government or the Central Government, as the case may be, to make rules for the purpose.

(3) The references in any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi to servants of or under, or to service of or under, the Central Government or the State Government or the State of West Bengal, to property of, or belonging to, or vested in, the Secretary of State in Council or the Central Government or the State Government or the State of West Bengal and to forfeitures to the Central Government Government or the State Government or the State of West Bengal, shall be construed as references respectively to persons in the service of the Government, to the service of the Government, to property vested in the Government, and to forfeitures to the Government.

GENERAL RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

6. (1) Where any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act is not expressed to come into operation on a particular day,—
- (a) in the case of a Bengal Act or a West Bengal Act made before the commencement of the Constitution, it shall come into operation, if it is an Act of the Legislature, on the day on which the assent thereto of the Governor the Governor-General or His Majesty, as the case may require, is first published in the Official Gazette, and if it is an

Coming into operation of Bengal and West Bengal Acts.

Act of the Governor of Bengal, on the day on which it is first published as an Act in the Official Gazette;

- (b) In the case of a West Bengal Act made after the commencement of the Constitution, it shall come into operation on the day on which the assent thereto of the Governor or the President, as the case may require, is first published in the Official Gazette.

(2) Unless the contrary is expressed, a Bengal Act or West Bengal Act shall be construed as coming into operation immediately on the expiration of the day preceding its commencement.

Printing of
date on
which Act
is published
after hav-
ing received
the assent
of the
Governor,
Governor-
General
or His
Majesty.

7. In this Act, and in every Bengal Act or West Bengal Act made after the commencement of this Act, the date of such publication as is mentioned in section 6, shall be printed above the title of the Act, and shall form part of the Act.

Effect of
repeal.

8. Where this Act, or any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi made after the commencement of this Act, repeals any enactment hitherto made or hereafter to be made, then, unless a different intention appears, the repeal shall not—

- (a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect; or
- (b) affect the previous operation of any enactment so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or
- (c) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any enactment so repealed; or
- (d) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment so repealed; or
- (e) affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy, in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed, as if the repealing Act had not been passed.

82. Where any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi made after the commencement of this Act repeals any enactment by which the text of any former enactment was amended by the express omission, insertion or substitution of any matter, then, unless a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal.

Repeal of Act making textual amendment in former Act.

9. (1) In any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, made after the commencement of this Act it shall be necessary, for the purpose of reviving, either wholly or partially, any enactment wholly or partially repealed, expressly to state that purpose.

Revival of repealed enactments.

(2) This section applies also to all Bengal Acts made between the first day of June, 1867, and the commencement of this Act.

10. Where this Act, or any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi made after the commencement of this Act, repeals and re-enacts with or without modifications, any provision of a former enactment, then references in any other enactment or in any instrument to the provision so repealed shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as references to the provision so re-enacted.

Construction of references to repealed enactment

11. In any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, made after the commencement of this Act, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of excluding the first in a series of days or any other period of time to use the word "from", and, for the purpose of including the last in a series of days on any other period of time, to use the word "to".

Commencement and termination of time.

12. Where, by any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, made after the commencement of this Act, any act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken in any Court or office on a certain day or within a prescribed period, then if the Court or office is closed on that day or the last day of the prescribed period, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court or office is open :

Computation of time.

IX of 1908. Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any act or proceeding to which the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, applies.

13. In the measurement of any distance for the purposes of any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi made after the commencement of this Act, that distance shall, unless a different intention appears, be measured in a straight line on a horizontal plane.

Measurement of distances.

14. In all Bengal Acts and West Bengal Acts as extended in Delhi unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or to context,—

Gender and number.

(1) words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females ; and

(2) words in the singular shall include the plural and *vice versa*.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONARIES.

Powers conferred to be exercisable from time to time.

15. Where, by any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, made after the commencement of this Act, any power is conferred then, unless a different intention appears that power may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Power to appoint to include power to appoint ex-officio.

16. Where, by any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, a power to appoint any person to fill any office or execute any function is conferred, then, unless it is otherwise expressly provided, any such appointment if it is made after the commencement of this Act, may be made either by name or by virtue of office.

Power to appoint to include power to suspend or dismiss.

17. Where, by any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, a power to make any appointment is conferred, then, unless a different intention appears, the authority having power to make the appointment shall also have power to suspend or dismiss any person appointed by it in exercise of that power.

Substitution of functionaries.

18. In any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, made after the commencement of this Act it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of indicating the application of a law to every person or number of persons for the time being executing the functions of an office, to mention the official title of the officer at present executing the functions, or that of the officer by whom the functions are commonly executed.

Successors.

19. In any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, made after the commencement of this Act it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of indicating the relation of a law to the successors of any functionaries or of corporations having perpetual succession, to express its relation to the functionaries or corporations.

Official chiefs and subordinates.

20. In any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, made after the commencement of this Act it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of expressing that a law relative to the chief or superior of an office shall apply to the deputies or subordinates lawfully performing the duties of that office in the place of their superior, to prescribe the duty of the superior.

PROVISIONS AS TO ORDERS, RULES, ETC., MADE UNDER ENACTMENTS

Construction of orders, etc., issued under Bengal or West Bengal Acts as extended to Delhi.

21. Where, by any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, a power to issue any order, scheme, rule, by-law, notification or form is conferred, then expressions used in the order, scheme, rule, by-law, notification or form, if it is made after the commencement of this Act, shall, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, have the same respective meanings as in the Act conferring the power.

Power to issue to include power to add to, and,

22. Where, by any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, a power to issue orders, rules, by-laws or notifications is conferred, then, that power includes a

power, exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like sanction and conditions (if any), to add to, amend, vary or rescind any orders, rules, by-laws or notifications so issued. 1256

23. Where, by any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, which is not to come into operation immediately, a power is conferred to make rules or by-laws, or to issue orders with respect to the application of the Act, or with respect to the establishment of any Court or office, or the appointment of any Judge or officer thereunder, or with respect to the person by whom, or the time when, or the place where, or the manner in which, or the fees for which, anything is to be done under the Act, Making of rules or by-laws and issuing of orders between passing and commencement of Bengal or West Bengal Act, as extended to Delhi.

then that power may be exercised at any time after the extension of the Act to the State of Delhi, but rules, by-laws or orders so made or issued shall not take effect till the commencement of the Act.

24. Where, by any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, a power to make rules or by-laws, is expressed to be given subject to the condition of the rules or by-laws being made after previous publication, then the following provisions shall apply, namely :— Provisions Applicable to making of rules or by-laws after previous publication.

- (1) the authority having power to make the rules or by-laws shall, before making them, publish a draft of the proposed rules or by-laws for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby ;
- (2) the publication shall be made in such manner as that authority deems to be sufficient, or, if the condition with respect to previous publication so requires, in such manner as the Government concerned proscribes ;
- (3) there shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration ;
- (4) the authority having power to make the rules or by-laws, and, where the rules or by-laws are to be made with the sanction, approval or concurrence of another authority, that authority also, shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received by the authority having power to make the rules or by-laws from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified ;
- (5) the publication in the Official Gazette of a rule or by-law purporting to have been made in exercise of a power to make rules or by-laws after previous publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule or by-law has been duly made.

25. Where any enactment is, after the commencement of this Act, repealed and re-enacted by a Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, with or without modification then, unless it is otherwise expressly provided, any appointment, order, scheme, rule, by-law, notification or form Continuation of orders, etc., issued under enactments repealed

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and re-
enacted.

made or issued under the ~~repealed~~ enactment shall, so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions re-enacted, continue in force, and be deemed to have been made or issued under the provisions so re-enacted, unless and until it is superseded by any appointment, order, scheme, rule, by-law, notification or form made or issued under the provisions so re-enacted.

MISCELLANEOUS

Recovery
of fines.

26. Sections 63 to 70 of the Indian Penal Code, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in relation to the issue and the execution of warrants for the levy of fines shall apply to all fines imposed under any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi or any rule or by-law made under any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi unless the Act, rule or by-law contains an express provision to the contrary.

Provision
as to
offences
punishable
under two
or more
enact-
ments.

27. Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more enactments, then the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those enactments, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

Meaning
of service
by post.

28. Where any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, made after the commencement of this Act authorizes or requires any document to be served by post, whether the expression "serve" or either of the expressions "give" or "send" or any other expression is used, then, unless a different intention appears, the service shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting by registered post, a letter containing the document, and, unless the contrary is proved, to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

Citation
of enact-
ments.

29. (1) In any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, and in any rule, by-law, instrument or document made under, or with reference to any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, any enactment may be cited by reference to the title or short title (if any) conferred thereon or by reference to the number and year thereof, and any provision in an enactment may be cited by reference to the section or sub-section of the enactment in which the provision is contained.

(2) In this Act, and in any Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, made after the commencement of this Act, a description or citation of a portion of another enactment shall, unless a different intention appears, be construed as including the word, section or other part mentioned or referred to as forming the beginning and as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

Saving for
previous
Acts, Rules
and by-laws.

30. Where any Act, rule or by-law made after the commencement of this Act continues or amends any Acts, rules or by-laws made before the commencement of this Act, the foregoing sections of this Act shall not by reason merely

of such continuance or amendment affect the construction of such Acts, rules or by-laws.

31. The provisions of this Act shall apply :—

- (a) in relation to any Eastern Bengal and Assam Act as in force in West Bengal and any regulation made by the Governor under section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as they apply in relation to a Bengal Act or West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi made by the Provincial Legislature, and in relation to any Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Bengal under section 88 or section 89 of the said Act or by the Governor of West Bengal under section 88 of the said Act, as they apply in relation to a Bengal Act made under the said Act by the Governor ; and
- (b) in relation to any Ordinance promulgated by the Governor under article 213 of the Constitution or any regulation made by the Governor under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as they apply in relation to a West Bengal Act as extended to Delhi, made by the State Legislature :

Provided that clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of this Act shall apply to any Ordinance referred to in clause (b) as if for the reference in the said clause (b) of sub-section (1) to the day of the first publication of the assent to an Act in the Official Gazette there were substituted a reference to the day of the first publication of the Ordinance in that Gazette.

[No. 20/3/51-Judicial.]

H. V. R. IENGAR, Secy-

New Delhi, the 1st June 1951

S.R.O. 863.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 :—

In the said Rules—

In the table annexed to Schedule I the following entry shall be added at the end, namely :—

"5. The Prince of Aroor.	Ditto.	The exemption shall be subject to—	Ditto.
		(a) the orders of the Central Government regarding the number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted, the purposes for which such arms may be carried, and	
		(b) the annual registration of retainers' weapons exempted, the number and description only being specified.	

[No. 9/70/50-Police (I).]

U. K. GHOSHAL, Dy. Secy-

CORRIGENDUM*New Delhi, the 1st June 1951*

S.R.O. 864.—In the annexure to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.R.O. 615, dated the 28th April 1951, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, dated the 28th April 1951, at the end of section 16 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 (Bengal Act VI of 1941) as extended to the State of Delhi, the following shall be inserted :—

‘he shall within the prescribed time inform the prescribed authority accordingly; and if any such dealer dies, his legal representative shall in like manner inform the said authority’.

[No. 20/3/50-Judl.]

R. N. PHILIPS, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS*New Delhi, the 31st May 1951*

S.R.O. 865.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Emigration Rules, 1923, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 2nd July 1951.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said rules—

to sub-rule (3) of rule 63, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“Provided that any such application for renewal of a licence may be entertained during the said period of two months on payment of twice the fee leviable under this rule”.

[No. 273 M (E).]

S. N. HAKSAR,

Controller General of Emigration and
Joint Secretary.**MINISTRY OF STATES***New Delhi, the 4th June 1951*

S.R.O. 866.—In pursuance of sub-clause (d) of clause (10) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897) the Central Government hereby appoints the Chief Commissioner of the State of Tripura to be the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority within that State for the purpose of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

[No. 120-J.]

New Delhi, the 5th June 1951

S.R.O. 867.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950 (XXX of 1950), the Central Government hereby extends to the State of Bilaspur the United Provinces Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1947 (The United Provinces Act XIV of 1947) as at present in force in the State of Uttar Pradesh subject to the following modifications, namely :—

1. In section 1,—

(i) in sub-section (2), for the words “ Uttar Pradesh ” the words “ the State Bilaspur ” shall be substituted.

(ii) for sub-section (3), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (3) It shall come into force at once ”.

2. In section 2,—

(i) for clause (c), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (c) ‘Chief Commissioner ’ means the “ Chief Commissioner of Bilaspur”

(ii) for clause (d), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (d) “ Scheduled Caste ” means a Scheduled Caste mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed.”

3. In sub-clause (a) of clause (i) of section 3, after the word “ watering ”, the words “ or bathing ” shall be inserted.

4. In section 7 for the words “ State Government ” the words “ Chief Commissioner ” shall be substituted.

SCHEDULE

1. Chamar (Shoe-makers)	5. Dumne (Bhanjre)	9. Sarehde.
2. Julah (Weaver)	6. Chhumb (Dhobi)	10. Kamboh
3. Chuhre	7. Bangali.	(Kamboh Tailors)
4. Hesi (Turi)	8. Ghai (Syce).	11. Daule.

Annexure

The United Provinces Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1947 (The United Provinces Act XIV of 1947) as modified by this notification.

THE UNITED PROVINCES REMOVAL OF SOCIAL DISABILITIES ACT, 1947

U. P. Act No. XIV OF 1947

[Passed by the United Provinces Legislative Assembly on April, 25, 1947, and the United Provinces Legislative Council on May, 26, 1947.]

(Received the assent of the Governor of the United Provinces on June 28, 1947, Under section 75 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and was published in the United Provinces Government Gazette, on July 12, 1947.)

An Act to provide for the removal of certain social disabilities of certain classes of Hindus.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the removal of certain social disabilities of certain classes of Hindus ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title and extent*—(1) This Act may be called “the United Provinces Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1947.”

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Bilaspur.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Definitions*.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) “place of public amusement” means any place, enclosure, building, tent, booth, or other erection, whether permanent or temporary, where music, singing, dancing or any diversion or game, or the means of carrying on the same is provided and to which the public are admitted on payment of money or otherwise and includes a race-course, circus, theatre, cinema hall, music hall, billiard-room, bagatelle-room and gymnasium ;

(b) “place of public entertainment” means any place, whether enclosed or open, to which the public are admitted, and where any kind of food or drink is supplied for consumption on the premises for the profit or gain of any person owning or having an interest in or managing such place ; and includes a refreshment room eating-house, coffee-house, leardurg-house, lodging house and hotel ;

(c) “Chief Commissioner” means the “Chief Commissioner of Bilaspur”.

(d) “Scheduled Caste” means a Scheduled Caste mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed.

3. *Removal of disabilities*.—No person shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any instrument or any custom or usage to the contrary,—

(i) prevent any person merely on the ground that he belongs to a Scheduled Caste from—

(a) having access to, using or enjoying any river, stream, well, tank, cistern, water tap or any other watering or bathing place, any sanitary convenience, any road, street or pathway or any cremation ground which is open to other Hindus ;

(b) using or enjoying at any time or place the facilities of any public conveyance, or any means of conveyance which other Hindus have a right to use ;

(c) having access to or enjoying the advantages, facilities and privileges of any place of public amusement or public entertainment, any educational institution, any hospital or dispensary or any other building or place used for public or charitable purposes which is open to other Hindus ;

(d) having access to any public temple or enjoying the advantages facilities and privileges of any such temple to the extent the same are available to other Hindus and subject to such conditions and the observance of such ceremonies as may be customary to the temple ;

(e) holding any public office or carrying on any business, trade or occupation ;

(ii) refuse to render to any person merely on the ground that he belongs to a Scheduled Caste, any service which such person ordinarily renders to other Hindus on the terms on which such service is rendered in the ordinary course of business ; or

(iii) compel any person belonging to a Scheduled Caste to labour against the will of such person or make him to labour without wages or on inadequate wages ;

(iv) make a bride or bridegroom belonging to a Scheduled Caste, alight from a dola-palki at any public place, road or pathway or prevent such dola-palki from passing through any such place, road or pathway ;

(v) injure, annoy or interfere with a person, belonging to a Scheduled Caste in the exercise of his lawful rights.

4. *Invalid conditions in a trust or endowment.*—Where, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, any trust is created or any endowment made for Hindus generally, but not for any sect or class thereof, with a condition excluding a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste from deriving any benefit from such trust or endowment, the condition shall be void.

5. *Cognizance by court.*—No court shall in adjudicating any matter or executing any order recognize any custom or usage, imposing any civil disability on any person merely on the ground that he belongs to a Scheduled Caste and no authority shall in carrying out the functions and duties entrusted to it under any law recognize any such custom or usage.

6. *Penalty.*—If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, any rule made or order passed thereunder, or abets any such contravention he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both, and in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to 25 rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

7. *Rule-making power.*—The Chief Commissioner may make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

NOTE.—For the Statement of Objects and Reasons, see the United Provinces Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 7th January 1947.

SCHEDULE

1. Chamar (Shoe-makers)
2. Julaha (Weavers)
3. Chuhre
4. Hesi (Turi)

5. Dumne (Bhanjre)
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi)
7. Bangali
8. Ghai (Syce)

9. Sarehde
10. Kamboh (Kamboh Taillores)
11. Danle

[No. 122-J.]

A. N. SACHDEV, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

INSURANCE

New Delhi, the 1st June 1951

S. R. O. 868.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to Section 2C of the Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938), the Central Government is pleased to exempt the Blood Stock Sales and Service Limited, an insurer constituted in the Indian Dominion as a private company, from the operation of the said section for a period of one year only from the 1st June 1951, for the purpose of carrying on Miscellaneous Insurance business within the States.

[No. Ins. A-74 (1)/51.]

B. K. KAUL, Dy Secy.

New Delhi, the 4th June 1951

S.R.O. 869.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), and on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India the Central Government hereby declares that the provisions of Section 24 of the said Act shall not apply to any banking company for a period of one year in so far as they—

- (a) require the inclusion of borrowings by the banking company from the Imperial Bank of India in computing the time and demand liabilities in India of the banking company ; and
- (b) preclude the maintenance by the banking company of the amount specified in that section in the form of approved securities which are lodged with another institution for an advance or other credit arrangement, such securities being valued at a price not exceeding the current market price less the extent to which they have been drawn against or credit arrangements in regard to them have been availed of.

[No. F. 4 (121)-F. I/51.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 29th May 1951

S.R.O. 870.—In the notification No. F. 4 (93)-F. I/50, dated the 20th April 1951, published at pages 633 and 634 of the *Gazette of India*, Part II, Section 3, dated the 28th April 1951—

(i) For the existing item III 1 read

“ The footnotes in Forms I, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII, in so far as they relate to Acceding States, shall be omitted. ”

(ii) In item III 4(i) for the words, brackets and figures “ 20 per cent. of A(3)..... ” read

[“ 20 per cent. of A(3) ”]

[No. F. 4 (93)-F. I/51.]

S. K. SEN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (COMMUNICATIONS)

New Delhi, the 28th May 1951

S.R.O. 871.—The Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks, namely :—

In the said Rules, for the *Exception* below rule 4, the following *Exception* shall be substituted, namely :—

“ *Exception.*— This prohibition, however, does not apply to the supply of information to the Income-tax Authorities.”

[No. 4054-C.I./51.]

S. SANKARAN, Dy. Sec y

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

INCOME TAX

New Delhi, the 3rd May 1951

S.R.O. 872.—The following draft of an amendment to the Indian Income Tax (Provident Fund Relief) (Central Board of Revenue) Rules, 1950, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Chapter IX-A and Section 59 of the Indian Income tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 2nd July 1951. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the said Board.

Draft Amendment

In Rule 7 of the said Rules for the letters and figures ‘Rs. 1500’ the letters and figures ‘Rs. 3,000’ shall be substituted.

[No. 48]

New Delhi, 31st May 1951

S.R.O. 873.—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the schedule appended to its notification No. 32-Income-tax, dated the 9th November 1946, namely :—

In the said Schedule—

Under the sub-head ‘I—Madras and Mysore’—

(a) After entry ‘(19) Kolar’ under Madras ‘A’ Range, the entry ‘(20) Coorg’ shall be added.

(b) The entry ‘(7) Coorg’ under Coimbatore Range shall be deleted and the entries “(8)” and “(9)” shall be renumbered as “(7)” and “(8)”.

[No. 49,

S. P. LAHARI, Secy.]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

CENTRAL TEA BOARD

New Delhi, the 30th May 1951

S.R.O. 874.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Central Tea Board Act, 1949 (XIII of 1949), and after consultation with the Central Tea Board, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section namely :—

THE CENTRAL TEA BOARD (LABOUR WELFARE) RULES, 1951

1. These rules may be called the Central Tea Board (Labour Welfare) Rules, 1951.

2. The Board may allocate such sum of money as it may consider desirable for the welfare of labour employed in the tea industry.

[No. 310 (1)-Tea/50.]

TEA CONTROL

New Delhi, the 4th June 1951

S.R.O. 875.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 (VIII of 1938), the Central Government on the recommendation of Doars branch of Indian Tea Association, hereby nominate Mr. N. B. Haggart of Sam Singh Tea Estate, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Licensing Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. G. Carlton.

[No. 213(1)-Plantation (Tea)/51.]

M. R. A. BAIG, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 1st June 1951

S.R.O. 876.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (No. LXX of 1950) and in modification of the late Ministry of Industry and Supply notification No. S. R. O. 500, dated the 2nd September, 1950 in so far as it relates to the fixation of maximum price of Cow and Gate Milk, the Central Government hereby fixes the following schedule of maximum price for the said type of infant's food.

SCHEDULE

Goods	Maximum retail price which may be charged to a consumer
Cow and Gate Milk	Rs. 4-4-0 per 1 lb. tin.
Cow and Gate Milk	Rs. 8-4-0 per 2 lb. tin.

[No. PC-4(1)/50.]

New Delhi, the 9th June 1951

S.R.O. 877.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948, namely :—

In clause 28 of the said Order—

(a) after sub-clause (4) the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—
“(4A) No person, other than a producer, dealer or a person referred

to in sub-clause (2), shall at any time have in his possession a quantity of yarn exceeding 10 lbs."

- (b) in sub-clause (5), for the words, figures and brackets ["sub-clause (2) and (3)," the words, figures and brackets "sub-clauses (2), (3) and (4A)" shall be substituted.

[No. 9(4)-CT/51-5.]

S. K. DATTA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 9th June 1951

S.R.O. 878.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Drugs (Control) Act, 1950 (XXVI of 1950), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. I(IV)/1-Drugs, dated the 3rd October 1949, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification—

- (1) To the entries under the heading "IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.," the following entries shall be added, namely:—

Penicillin preparations—

'Avloprocil' brand of Procaine-Penicillin Oily Injection (300,000 i.u. Penicillin and 120 mgm. Procaine base per c. c.)

Vials of 1 cc. Single and in containers of 10 vial.

Distaquaine G Crystalline Penicillin G Procaine Salt—Distillers Company (Biochemicals) Ltd., U. K.

Vials of 0.3 mega units

Distaquaine Fortified Crystalline Penicillin G Procaine Salt—and Potassium Salt (Buffered)—Distillers Company (Biochemicals) Ltd., U. K.

Vials of 0.4 m. u.

Vials of 1.2 m. u.

- (2) To the entries under the heading "MARTIN & HARRIS LTD., CALCUTTA," the following entry shall be added, namely:—

Ascorvel (Vitamin C)

100 mg. box of 6 × 2 c.c.

(manufactured by the Vitamins Ltd., London).

- (3) To the entries under the heading "THE UPJOHN COMPANY, US A", the following entry shall be added, namely:—

Vitamin E. Cono. capsules

50 mg. bottles of 1000's.

[NO. PC-1 (2)/50].

P. S. SUNDARAM, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

New Delhi, the 29th May 1951

S.R.O. 879.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (LIII of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949, namely—

In the said Rules, after rule 59 the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"60. *Saving.*—Nothing in these rules shall apply to search for minerals at the surface, not involving any substantial disturbance of the soil by the digging of pits, trenches or otherwise."

"*Explanation.*—The chipping of outcrops with a geological hammer for purpose of taking samples shall not be deemed to be a substantial disturbance of the soil."

[No. M. II-155 (108)].
T. GONSALVES, Dy. Secy.

Central Electricity Board

New Delhi, the 30th May 1951

S.R.O. 880—The Central Electricity Board hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in its Notification No. S.R.O. 205, dated the 15th February, 1951 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on Saturday, the 17th February, 1951, namely :—

In the preamble to the said Notification for the words and figures "31st May 1951" the words and figures "30th June, 1951" shall be substituted.

[No. EL. II-203 (12)].
H. KHORANA,
Secretary, Central Electricity Board.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 28th May 1951

S.R.O. 881—The following draft of further amendments to the Drugs Rules 1945, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXXIII of 1940), is published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st September 1951. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendments

In the said rules, after rule 30 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—
"30-A. *Prohibition of import of certain drugs.*—No drug, the manufacture, sale or distribution of which is restricted or prohibited in the country of origin, shall be imported under the same name or under any other name except for the purpose of examination, test or analysis."

[No. F. 1-20/51-D.S.]

New Delhi, the 31st May 1951

S. R. O. 882—In pursuance of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 7 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health, No. F. 1-3/47-D(II) dated the 13th September, 1948, constituting the Drugs Consultative Committee, namely :—

In the said notification—

(a) for the heading '*Nominated by Provincial Governments*' the heading '*nominated by State Governments*' shall be substituted, and

(b) for entry "(4) Dr. J. Misquitta, D.P.H., Assistant Drugs Controller, Uttar Pradesh", under the heading as so amended the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"(4) Dr. B. D. Wadhwa, D.P.H., Assistant Drugs Controller, Uttar Pradesh".
[No. F. 4-1/51-DS.]

S.R.O. 833.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Section 10 of the Pharmacy Act of 1948, the Pharmacy Council of India with the approval of the Central Government, has made the following Regulations to be called, the 'Education Regulations for Diploma in Pharmacy (Dip. Pharm)' prescribing the minimum standard of education and examination required for qualification as a pharmacist :—

Minimum qualification for admission to the Course :

1. Any person, who wishes to be admitted as a student to the course of training for Diploma in Pharmacy, shall produce to the Head of the Institution imparting the training in accordance with the Education Regulations, evidence of having passed :—

- (a) Matriculation Examination or a High School Examination or a Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, with Science as one of the subjects, of a recognised Indian University or a duly constituted Board or
- (b) Any other examination accepted by the Pharmacy Council of India as equivalent to any of the above examinations.

Duration of the Course :

2. The course of academic training shall be of two years' duration, with a minimum of 180 working days of 5 hours each per year, including sessional examinations, followed by a practical training of not less than 750 hours covered in not less than three months.

Courses of Study :

3. The first year and the second year courses shall include the respective subjects as given in the Table below : the number of hours to be devoted to each subject for its teaching-lecture and practical, shall be not less than that noted against it and the detailed Syllabus of each subject shall be at least as that given in Appendix A.

First Academic Year :

Subjects to be taught	No. of hours of lecture	No. of hours of Practical work
Inorganic and Physical Chemistry	10	250
Organic Chemistry	75	100
Physics	50	50
Botany	50	100
Zoology	25	25
English	50	..
	350	525

Second Academic Year :

Subjects to be taught	No. of hours of lecture	No. of hours of Practical work
General Pharmacy	75	100
Dispensing Pharmacy	50	200
Forensic Pharmacy	25	..
Pharmaceutical Chemistry	75	75
Pharmacognosy	45	90
Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology and Hygiene	65	30
	335	525

N.B.—Each Lecture hour and practical hour shall consist of actual teaching or practical work extending over a period of not less than 50 minutes.

4. For the first five years from the date these Regulations take effect, pharmacists practising for not less than two years in hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions where regular dispensing of drugs is done, who possess Matriculation or other equivalent qualification, and are desirous of taking up the course of training for Diploma in Pharmacy shall be exempted from the practical training, and if they are otherwise eligible, shall be permitted to appear at the preliminary and the final examinations for Diploma in Pharmacy at intervals of six months only, if they have attended in substance the regular course in approved Institutions providing part-time tuitions or evening classes to the satisfaction of the Head of the Institution concerned.

Practical Training :

5. After the completion of the regular course, the student shall undergo a practical training in a recognized Institution—Hospital, Pharmacy or Dispensary—for not less than 750 hours covered in not less than 3 months ; during this course of training the student shall acquire

1. a thorough knowledge of the keeping of records required by the various Acts affecting the profession of pharmacy, and
2. experience in
 - (a) the manipulation of pharmaceutical apparatus in common use,
 - (b) the recognition, by sensory characters, of chief crude drugs and chemical substances used in medicine,
 - (c) the reading, translation and copying of prescriptions, including the checking of doses,
 - (d) the dispensing of prescriptions illustrating the commoner methods of administering medicaments, and
 - (e) the storage of drugs and medicinal preparations.

Approval of Training Authority :

6. The course of regular academic study given under regulation 3 shall be conducted by an Authority in a state in India, which shall be approved for the purpose by the Pharmacy Council of India under Section 12 Sub-Sec. (1) of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, only if it provides adequate arrangements for teaching in regard to building accommodation, equipment and teaching staff as given under Appendix B.

Approval of Institutions giving Practical Training :

7. A Hospital, Pharmacy or Dispensary shall be recognised by the Pharmacy Council of India for the purposes of practical training of the student pharmacists required under Regulation (5) only if it fulfils the conditions given under Appendix C.

Examinations :

8. There shall be two examinations—the Preliminary Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy to examine students in the first year course and the Final Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy to examine students in the second-year course, each may be held twice every year. The examinations shall be of a written, practical and oral nature as indicated in the tabular statements in paragraphs 9 and 10.

9. Only such students as produce certificates from the Head of the Institution concerned in proof of their having regularly followed the first year course of study by attending not less than 75 per cent classes—both lecture and practical separately of each subject—shall be eligible for appearing at the Preliminary Examination.

for Diploma in Pharmacy to be conducted in accordance with the scheme given in the following Table :—

Preliminary Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy :

Subject of Examination	Total marks for theory including sessional	Total marks for Practical Exam. includ- ing sessional	Oral Exam. marks
Inorganic and Physical Chemistry	75	50	..
Organic Chemistry	50	50	..
Physics	50	25	..
Botany } Biology	50	50	..
Zoology }			
English	50
	275	175	..

N.B.—All written examinations shall be of three hours' duration.

10. Only such students as produce certificates from the Head of the Institutions concerned in proof of their having regularly followed the second-year course of study by attending not less than 75 per cent classes, both lecture and practical separately of each subject, and having successfully passed the Preliminary Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy shall be eligible for appearing at the Final Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy as given in the Table below. If, however, the candidate has completed the first year course, his failure to appear or to pass the Preliminary examination shall not debar him from attending the second-year course:

Provided that a student who has passed the Intermediate Science Examination of a recognised University or Board shall be exempted from taking the prescribed courses and Examinations in those subjects in which he has passed the Intermediate Examination :

Provided further that such a student shall be permitted to join the second year course and shall be eligible for securing the Diploma in Pharmacy if he passes the Final Examination and also the examinations in those subjects from which he has not been exempted.

Final Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy :

Subjects of Examination	Total marks for theory including sessional.	Total marks for Practical Examination including sessional.
General Pharmacy	50	50
Dispensing Pharmacy	50	75
Forensic Pharmacy	50	..
Pharmaceutical Chemistry	50	50
Pharmacognosy	50	50
Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology and Hygiene (one paper)	50	50
	300	275

N.B.—All written examinations shall be of three hours' duration.

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11(a). A regular record of both theoretical and practical class work and examinations conducted in an institution imparting training for this course shall be maintained for each student and 30 per cent of the total marks for each subject in theory and 40 per cent of the total marks for each subject in practical shall be allotted for these records.

The sessional marks shall be calculated on the basis of the average of the marks secured in the examinations held during the year, which shall not be less than three in number.

11(b). A candidate shall not be declared to have passed the above examinations unless he secures at least 40 per cent marks in each subject separately in the written and practical tests (including sessional record) and 45 per cent marks in the aggregate of all subjects. Candidates securing 75 per cent marks or above in any subject or subjects shall be declared to have obtained distinction in that subject or those subjects, provided the candidate passes in all the subjects in the same examination.

11(c). A candidate who appears in all the subjects but fails in not more than two subjects at the Preliminary Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy may, at his option, take the examination in parts in one or more subjects in which he has failed, or in whole; provided, however, he passes in all the subjects prescribed for the examination in three consecutive examinations, or within a period of two years, including the examination at which he first appeared. If he does not pass the full examination within a period of two years as mentioned above he shall have to take the whole examination in all the subjects at the time, when he next appears at the Examination.

A candidate who fails in the Final Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy may, at his option, take the examination in parts, in one or more subjects in which he has failed, or in whole; provided, however, he passes in all the subjects prescribed for the examination in three consecutive examinations, or within a period of two years, including the examination at which he first appeared. If he does not pass the full examination within a period of two years as mentioned above he shall have to take the whole examination in all the subjects at the time, when he next appears at the Examination.

Approval of Examining Authority :

12. The Examinations mentioned in regulations 8 to 10 shall be held by an authority in a state in India approved for the purpose by the Pharmacy Council of India under Section 12 Sub-Section (2) of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, which approval shall be granted only if the Authority concerned fulfils the conditions given under Appendix D.

Certificate of passing final examination for Diploma in Pharmacy :

13. A certificate for having passed the Final Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy shall be granted by the Examining Authority to a successful candidate only after he produces evidence of having duly completed not less than 750 hours practical training covered in not less than three months, in a recognized institution to the satisfaction of the Head of the Institution in which he has undergone his academic training.

Miscellaneous :

14(a). Any course of Pharmaceutical training, which does not cover in full the courses of study included in these regulations, shall not be considered for approval under section 12 of the Pharmacy Act.

14(b). Persons who have passed a course of study in Pharmacy not covering in full the subjects contained in the Education Regulations prescribed by the Pharmacy Council of India, shall not be considered as having passed the Final

Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy, unless they produce a certificate from an approved institution that they have passed an examination in such subjects as required by the Education Regulations.

15. The above regulations may, as needed from time to time, be altered, amended or added to further regulations by the Pharmacy Council of India with the approval of the Central Government.

APPENDIX A

INORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

The whole of the syllabus to be treated in an elementary manner supplemented by practical demonstrations.

The chief characteristics of chemical action, distinction between elements and compounds, structure of atoms and molecules, chemical and physical changes, the laws of chemical combination by weight and volume, equivalent weight, atomic weight, molecular weight, symbols, chemical formulae and nomenclature; equations; valency; the distinction between metals and non-metals; acids, bases and salts; neutralisation, acidimetry and alkalimetry; periodic classification of elements; Avogadro's hypothesis; kinetic theory of gases, effect of temperature and pressure on the volumes of gases; dilute solutions; ionisation; conductivity; strength of acids and bases; pH scale, Buffer solutions, indicators; hydrolysis of salts; catalysis; solubility curves; solubility product; osmotic pressure; chemical equilibrium and the law of mass action; endothermic and exothermic reactions; colloids; emulsions; adsorption.

The general characters of non-metals, the chief methods of preparation and the typical reactions of the following non-metallic elements and compounds:—

Hydrogen, Oxygen, Ozone, allotropic modifications of an element; Water; Hydrogen Peroxide; Acids, Bases, Salts; Halogens and their Hydracids; Nitrogen, Atmosphere, the Inert gases; Ammonia and its salts; Oxides of Nitrogen, Nitric Acid, Nitrates, Nitrites; Sulphur, Polymorphs of Sulphur; Sulphurous Hydrogen, Sulphurous and Sulphuric anhydrides and acids; Phosphorus; Oxides, Oxyacids and chlorides of phosphorus; Carbon, Coal and its chief products, Flame; Gaseous fuels, oxides of Carbon; Silica; Boron; Boric Acid.

The general characters and classification of the metals and the general methods of their extraction. The general properties of the principal compounds of the following metals:—

Potassium, Sodium, Magnesium, Calcium, Barium, Aluminium, Tin, Lead, Copper, Silver, Zinc, Cadmium, Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Cobalt, Nickel and Gold.

PRACTICAL

1. The cutting and bending of glass tubing. The preparation of simple apparatus involving the use of corks and tubes e.g. gas generating tubes and flasks wash bottles etc.

2. Preparation of simple gases e.g. hydrogen, oxygen, chlorine, carbon dioxide Hydrogen Sulphide, Hydrochloric Acid and Sulphur dioxide and study of their properties.

3. Qualitative analysis of simple salts.

4. The use of standard solutions for acidimetry and alkalimetry. Simple exercises in permanganometry for iron.

5. Preparation of Distilled water B. P. and Hydrochloric acid B. P.

6. Simple exercises in gravimetric analysis;—Decomposition of Salts on heating; qualitative and quantitative results of heating substances like magnesium carbonate, potassium chlorate, and hydrated barium chloride.

N.B.—The candidate is required to bring for inspection to the practical examination his original laboratory journal duly signed by a member of the teaching staff and certified at the end of the year by the head of the department.

Book indicating the General Scope of Syllabus

Lyons—Theoretical Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Reference Books

1. Findlay Introduction to Physical Chemistry.
2. Senter Text book of Physical Chemistry.
3. Holmyard Inorganic Chemistry.
4. Schroff Quantitative Pharmaceutical Analysis.
5. Schroff & Srivastava Introduction to Semi-micro qualitative Analysis.
6. Pauling General Chemistry.
7. Timm General Chemistry.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Definition of organic compounds; purification, criteria of purity; Elementary analysis of organic compounds; empirical and molecular formulae; constitutions and classification; homology, isomerism and polymerism; elementary study of the chemical and physical properties of the following groups of organic substances.—

Aliphatic Compounds.—Hydrocarbons (Saturated and unsaturated): paraffins; ethylene; acetylene. Derivatives of hydrocarbons; halides—ethyl chloride, chloroform, iodoform, carbon tetrachloride; alcohols—monohydric and polyhydric alcohols, methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, glycerine, glycols; ethers—ethyl ether; aldehydes and ketones—formaldehyde, paraldehyde, chloral hydrate, acetone; monobasic acids (including acid derivatives, acid chlorides and anhydrides)—formic and acetic acids, higher fatty acids; esters—ethyl acetate, oils, fats, waxes and soaps; unsaturated hydroxy and polybasic acids—oxalic, malonic, succinic, malic, lactic, tartaric and citric; stereochemistry; nitrogen compounds, amines, cyanides, acid amides, urea; organic sulphur compounds—thio-alcohols and thioethers; carbohydrates—dextrose, laeulose, sucrose, lactose, starch and cellulose.

Carbocyclic compounds.—Coal tar distillation and its products: Benzene and its homologues. Halogen, sulphonic and nitro derivatives; aromatic amines; diazonium compounds; aromatic hydroxyl compounds—phenol, cresols; phenolphthalein; dihydric and trihydric phenols; aromatic alcohols; aldehydes—benzaldehyde; ketones; acids and their derivatives—benzoic acid, benzyl benzoate, salicylic acid, methyl salicylate; cycloparaffins and their derivatives; naphthalene and anthracene.

Heterocyclic Compounds.

PRACTICAL

Purification of solids and liquids; preparation of simple organic substances—ethyl acetate or benzoate; acetamide; acetanilide; iodoform. Hydrolysis of ethyl benzoate or methyl salicylate. Reactions of typical groups of compounds. Tests for elements; Identification of simple organic substances studied in the theory by a study of their properties and reactions.

Book Indicating the General Scope of Syllabus

Lyons—Text-book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

1229 905

Reference books

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Cohen | Class book of Organic Chemistry. |
| 2. Ghosh and Bagchi | Organic and toxicological Chemistry. |
| 3. Conant and Blatt | Fundamentals of Organic Chemistry. |

PHYSICS

General.—The fundamental and derived units of length, mass and time; measurement of length, area and volume; vernier callipers, micrometer; velocity, acceleration, mass, momentum, force, work, power, energy; friction; gravitation, centre of gravity, states of equilibrium, simple machines, density of liquids, specific gravity; pressure exerted by a fluid, principle of Archimedes, syphon, waterpump and press; Boyle's Law, compression and exhaust pumps, atmospheric pressure, Barometers, surface tension, viscosity, osmosis.

Heat.—Temperature, Thermometry, Thermographs, expansions of solids, liquids and gases with alteration in temperature; quantity of heat and unit of heat, specific heat, change of state, latent heat of liquidation and vapourisation, different methods of cooling, melting and boiling points, their determinations and effect of pressure on them; vapour pressure; hygrometry, dew and its formation, clouds, rain and its measurement; transference of heat, conduction, conductivity, Davy's safety lamp; convection, how it takes place in liquids and gases, winds, land and sea breezes, ventilation, use of chimney for lamps, radiation, its effect on polished and rough surfaces, vacuum flask; elementary kinetic theory of gases; Graham's Law, Henry's Law, Dalton's Law, nature of heat, relation between heat and work, steam engine, oil engine, flywheel.

Light.—Nature of light, propagation of light; illuminating power, photometry, Laws of reflection and refraction, formation of images by plane and spherical mirrors and lenses, reflectors, multiple images eye as an optical instrument, photographic camera, defects of vision and their correction by lenses; action of prisms on light, dispersion, spectrum; ultra-violet and infra-red radiations, microscopes, spectroscopes, telescope, cinematograph, phosphorescence and fluorescence, polarimeters.

Magnetism.—Lead stone, magnetic needle, Earth as a magnet, simple phenomena of magnetism, magnetic field, lines of force, laws of force, magnetic induction; electromagnets, permanent and temporary magnets; terrestrial magnetism.

Electricity.—Simple phenomena of static electricity; Electroscope, attraction and repulsion, electricity on the surface, discharge through points, sparking; potential, induction, conductors and non-conductors, machines, capacity, parallel plate condensers; electric currents, magnetic, chemical and heating effects, primary and secondary cells, current strength, electromotive force, Ohm's law and current detector, ammeter, voltmeter, meter bridge, potentiometer, magnetic properties of a coil carrying a current, induced current; simple dynamo; electric bell, telephone; effects of electric current; incandescent lamp, arc lamp; heating apparatus.

PRACTICAL COURSE

(50 hours)

The candidate must be able to conduct simple exercises illustrating the above, including the following :—

The use of vernier callipers, screw-gauge, balance, hydrometer; simple pendulum; the determination of volumes by weighing in air and water, density of solids and liquids; the verification of Boyle's Law.

The determination of melting points, boiling points, specific heats, latent heats of fusion, dew point.

Tracing the paths of rays, the determination of refractive indices of slab and prism; focal lengths of mirrors and lenses.

Plotting the lines of magnetic force, and period of oscillation of magnets.

The comparison of electromotive forces and of resistances ; the use of galvanometer, ammeter and voltmeter.

N.B.—The candidate is required to bring for inspection to the practical examination his original laboratory journal duly signed by a member of the teaching staff and certified at the end of the year by the Head of the Department.

Books indicating the general scope of syllabus

- | | | |
|--------------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1. Naik & Mahre | .. | A text book of Physics. |
| 2. Ablett | .. | A course of Physics. |
| 3. Millican & Gale | .. | A text book of Physics. |

Reference books

- | | | |
|--------------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1. J. A. Crowther. | .. | A text book of Physics. |
| 2. Glazebrook. | .. | A text book of Physics. |
| 3. Rajnikant Ds. | .. | A text book of Physics. |

BOTANY

1. Relation of Botany to Pharmacy—The broad divisions of the Plant Kingdom—Botanical Nomenclature.

2. Elementary External Morphology of—

- (a) Roots.
- (b) Rhizomes.
- (c) Corms.
- (d) Bulbs.
- (e) Stems.
- (f) Leaves.
- (g) Flowers.
- (h) Fruits.
- (i) Seeds and Spores and their Germination.

3. Elementary Structure and formation of—

- (a) Cells.
- (b) Tissues and tissue systems.

4. Histological Structure of—

- (a) Roots—
 - (1) Young.
 - (2) Old.
- (b) Stems—
 - (1) Young.
 - (2) Old.
- (c) Leaves.
- (d) Hairs and glands.

5. Elementary Principles of Classification :—(a) Cryptogams (b) phanerogams with special reference to the following natural orders : Liliaceae, Solanaceae Rosaceae, Umbelliferae, Compositae Leguminosae.

Elementary Plant Physiology illustrated by simple experiments—

- (i) Food materials of Plants and their sources and form.
- (ii) Absorption of water.
- (iii) Movement of water and gases within the plant.
- (iv) Transpiration.
- (v) Nutrition and Metabolism.
- (vi) Digestion and Respiration.
- (vii) Growth and Reproduction—Sexual and asexual.
- (viii) Reserve materials.

PRACTICAL

1. Morphological description of the parts of plants.
2. Historical characters of the parts of plants, viz. root stem and leaf.
3. Simple experiments on plant nutrition, transpiration, respiration and germination.

ZOOLOGY

(a) The structure and properties of the cell and the general characters and functions of the tissues including the epithelia, blood, lymph and the nervous, muscular, connective and skeletal tissues.

(b) The general structure, life-history and physiology of (a) Paramoecium (b) Amoeba and (c) Trypanosoma as unicellular Organisms.

(c) The general structure, vital activities and life-history of Cockroach.

(d) The structure (excluding skeleton), life history (excluding embryology) and elementary physiology of Vertebrates as illustrated by Rana (frog) and mammalian (rabbit).

PRACTICAL

The dissection, microscopical examination and description of specimens of parts of frog and rabbit.

Books indicating the general scope of Syllabus

1. A Text-book of Intermediate Biology—B. C. Kandu and Chatterjee.

or

2. Biology for Pharmacy students—Moore.

Reference Books

1. Zoology—Parker and Bhatia.
2. Text Book of Botany for Medical and Pharmaceutical Students—Small.

ENGLISH

There shall be only one paper of three hours' duration carrying 50 marks and consisting of two sections. The first section shall consist of questions of a general, non-detailed nature from a prescribed text-book of English Prose Selections tallying with the general standard prevailing for the Intermediate Examination of Science or Pharmacy in the regional university or board. The second section shall be on composition consisting of questions on the correct use of the English idiom and construction and exercises on essay and precis writing. The aim of this section is to test the capacity of the students to write correct English.

Books recommended for the second section

1. "A Guide to English Composition" by Bartley and Banerji (Humphrey Millford, Oxford University Press).
2. "The English Way" by B. L. K. Henderson (Macdonald and Evans, London).

(a) Principles of Pharmacy :—

METROLOGY.—Measurement of Weight and Volume and Appliances used thereof.

HEAT.—Sources and Uses of Heat in Pharmacy ;

HEAT PROCESSES.—Fusion, Ignition, Calcination, Drying, Desiccation, Exsiccation, Evaporation, Distillation and Sublimation ;

REFRIGERATION.—Principles and use of Refrigerators, Cold Storage and Freeze drying ;

SOLIDS.—Precipitation, Crystallization, Granulating and Sealing ;

SOLUTIONS.—Types, Solubility, Solvents, Properties of Solutions, like Osmosis, Viscosity, Surface Tension, Adsorption, Ionization and pH ;

COLLOIDAL STATE.—Colloids, Suspensoids and Emulsoids ;

MECHANICAL SEPARATION.—Decantation, Filtration, Colation, Centrifugal Separation and other means of Clarification ;

DRUGS OF VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL ORIGIN.—Collection, Drying and Storage, Enzyme Action in Drugs ;

MECHANICAL SUB-DIVISION OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Comminution Trituration, Mixing and Sifting ;

EXTRACTION PROCESSES.—Expression, Infusion, Decoction, Maceration, Percolation, Diacolation and Diffusion ;

APPARATUS AND AIDS INVOLVED—in the above processes.

(b) Galenical Pharmacy :—

GENERAL METHODS OF PREPARATION OF OFFICIAL GALENICALS

—Aguas, Infusions, Spirits, Tinctures, Extracts, Liniments, Liquors, Plasters, Poultices, Syrups, Glycerines, Elixirs, Confections, Juices, Powders, Mucilages, and Tablets.

PRESERVATION AND STORAGE OF Pharmaceutical Products.

GENERAL COMPOSITION OF OFFICIAL GALENICALS.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.—Ligatures and Sutures and their Standards.

(c) Biological Pharmacy :—

Elementary knowledge of Bacteriology and Immunity as applied to Sera Vaccines, Toxins, Antitoxins and Antibiotics. Vitamins, Hormones, Dried Serum, Extracts of Liver, Extract of Pituitary (Post, Lobe), and Protein Hydrolysates.

(d) Ethics in Pharmacy :—

Pharmaceutical Profession and its Responsibilities ; Institution of Pharmacy in relation to Society ; Pharmacist in relation to Doctors, Nurses, Patients, Customers, Public, Wholesale Dealers, Employers and Employees ; Codes of Conduct in Dispensing and Advertising of Drugs and Medicines with special reference to Poisons, Narcotics, Abortifacients and Contraceptives ; Rules of Receiving, Dispensing, Checking and Delivery of Prescriptions ; Fair Pricing and Fair Service.

(e) *Pharmaceutical Economics* :—

Elements of Double entry Book-keeping and Accountancy ; Drug Store Organization ; Business Correspondence ; Filing ; Advertising ; Location and Management of Drug Stores and Dispensaries ; Prescription Pricing.

PRACTICAL

A Scheme of 100 hours to include preparation of Simple Pharmaceutical Products such as :—

Aqua Anethi, B.P.	Infusion of Orange Conc., B.P.
Aqua Pudinæ Dest., I.P.L.	Fresh Inf. of Quassia, B.P.
Aqua Chloroformi B.P.	Conc. Inf. of Senega, B.P.
Liq. Ext. of Belladonna, B.P.	Liniment of Soap, B.P.
Ext. of Cascara, B.P.	Liml. of Turpentine, B.P.
Ext. of Glycyrrhiza, B.P.	Strong Sol. of Ammon. Acet., B.P.
Ext. of Bol. I.P.L.	Arsenical Solution, B.P.
Ext. of Kutchi I.P.L.	Sol. of Cresol with Soap (Lyso).
Ext. of Malt I.P.L.	Sol. of Ferric Chloride, B.P.
Glycerine of Boric Acid, B.P.	Weak Sol. of Iodine, B.P.
Glycerine of Phenol, B.P.	Str. Sol. of Lead Subacet, B.P.
Ammoniated Mercury, B.P.	Surg. Sol. of Chlorinated Soda.
Mercury with Chalk, B.P.	Sol. of Strychnine Hydrochlor.
Aromatic Powder of Chalk, B.P.	Mixture of Magnesium Hydrox., B.P.
Comp. Powder of Glycyrrhiza.	Sodamint Tablets (Formula to be made up)
Hard Soap	Influenza Tablets.
Soft Soap.	Quinine Tablets.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether, B.P.	Calcium Lactate Tablets.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, B.P.	Comp. Tinct. of Benzoin, B.P.
Simple Syrup, B.P.	Comp. Tinct. of Cardamon, B.P.
Syrup of Orange, B.P.	Tincture of Lemon, B.P.
Syrup of Wild Cherry, B.P.	Comp. Tinct. of Chirata, I.P.L.
Syrup of Ferrous Iodide, B.P.	
Syrup of Vasaka, I.P.L.	

Book Indicating the General Scope of Syllabus

Burlage et al, Fundamental Principles and Processes of Pharmacy (McGraw Hill)

Reference Books

Bennett and Cocking, Vol. I, Principles and Practice of Pharmacy.

The British Pharmacopoeia, 1948. ‡

Indian Pharmacopoeial List, Govt. of India Publication.

The British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1949.

Cook and Martin, Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, Mack Publishing Co.

Arny and Fischelis, Principles of Pharmacy, W. B. Saunders Co.

Caspari & Kelly, A treatise on Pharmacy, Lea and Febiger.

Cooper, Tutorial Pharmacy, Pitman, ¶

Peterson's " Pharmaceutical Selling, Detailing and Sales Training ", Mc-Graw Hill.

Nolen and Maynard " Drugstore Management " McGraw Hill.

DISPENSING PHARMACY

(a) *principles of Dispensing* :

PRESCRIPTION, Definition, Significance and Handling ; ACCURACY and care in Dispensing ; FORM OF ADMINISTERING MEDICINES

LABELLING AND PACKING of and **CONTAINERS** for Dispensed Medicines ; and a thorough study of the following :

MIXTURES.—Definition, Classification, Mixtures containing Insoluble (Diffusible and Indiffusible), Solid, Immiscible and Precipitate forming Liquids etc.; **EMULSIONS**.—Theory, Natural and Synthetic Emulgents Stability, Types—Gum Soap, Protein, Starch, Natural and Synthetic Wax and Wool Alcohol Emulsions, O/W and W/O. Emulsions, Emulsifiers ; **INCOMPATIBLE PRESCRIPTIONS**—Pharmaceutical and chemical (Inorganic and Organic), Incompatibility, Intentional and Unintentional and Adjusted Incompatibility, Handling of Incompatible Prescriptions ; **POWDERS**—Trituration, Simple Compound and Efferevescent Powders, Compressed Powder.—Tablet Triturates, Powders enclosed in Cachets and Capsules, Powders containing Liquids and those for External Use ; **PILLS**—Excipients, Coating and Varnishing, Enteric Pills, Pills containing small doses, Oxidising Substances, Camphor and Camphoraceous and Oily Substances, Pill Machines ; **TABLETS**—Granulation and its Importance, Diluents, Granulating Agents, Adhesives, Disintegrants, Lubricants in Tablet making, Compression and Tablet Machine, Sugar Coating and Polishing of Tablets ; **LOTIONS AND LINIMENTS** ; **OINTMENTS AND CREAMS**—Ointment Bases and their Choice, Emulsified Ointments and Creams, Penicillin Ointments and Creams, **PASTES**—Gelatine, Starch, Tragacanth, Soap and Cellulose Ether Pastes ; **SUPPOSITORIES**—Forms, Shapes and Sizes, Suppository Bases, Suppos. Moulds, Displacement Value of Medicaments, Glycerine, Cocobutter, Gelatine and Soap-Glycerine Suppos. containing various types of medicines ; **SOLUTIONS**—Inhalations, Nasal Sprays, Throat Paints and Gargles, Eye and Ear Preparations ; **PASTILLES AND LOZENGES** ; **PLASTERS** ; **DENTAL PREPARATIONS**—Various Dentifrices and Mouth Washes ; **DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS** ; **STERILIZED PREPARATIONS**—Routes of Parenteral Administration of Medicines and Importance of Sterilization, Isotonic Solutions, Apyrogenic Water, Containers for Sterilized Preparations, Limit of Alkalinity of Glass, Transfusion Sets, Sterilization by Heating and Filtration, Chemicals used in Sterilization, Bactericides, Disinfectants, Bacteriostatics and Antiseptics and thier use, Phenol Coefficient, Rideal Walker (R.W.) and Chick Martin Tests, Sterilization of Surgical Dressings and Appliances, Autoclaves, Bacteria Proof Filters, Tests of Sterility of Medicaments and dressings, Precautions for Asepsis. **APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENTS REQUIRED FOR DISPENSING MEDICINES.**

(b) *Posology* :

Detection of Overdoses in Prescriptions.

(c) *Pharmaceutical Latin* :

LATIN as required in interpretation of Prescriptions and their Translation into English.

(d) *Pharmaceutical Arithmetic* :

different Systems of Weights and Measures ; Calculations of Doses ; Reducing and Enlarging of Recipes ; Percentage Solutions ; Alligation ; Isotonic Solutions ; Specific Gravity ; Specific Volume Thermometric Scales ; Proof Spirit ; Dilution and Concentration of Solutions.

PRACTICAL

A Scheme of 200 hours of Practical Work including the following :—

- (a) Dispensing of not less than 200 prescriptions covering a wide range of medicinal preparations including all the classes listed under "DISPENSING PHARMACY" maintaining complete record of each.
- (b) Differentiation of Bacterial, Yeasts and Moulds; Examination of Bacterial Slides, Preparation of Culture Media, Tests of Sterility of different kinds of medicaments and surgical dressings, ligatures and sutures.

BOOKS INDICATIVE THE FEWERAL SCOPE OF SYLLABUS

1. Dispensing for Pharmaceutical Students, Cooper and Gunn, 1948 (Pitman).
2. Schroff & Srivastava, Pharmaceutical Arithmetic (Pindars Ltd., Calcutta-20).
3. Schroff & Srivastava, Pharmaceutical Latin & Prescription Reading (Pindars Ltd., Calcutta-20).

Reference Books

1. Cook and Martin, Remington's Practice of Pharmacy Mack Publishing Co.
2. United States Pharmacopoeia XIV.
3. British Pharmacopoeial Codex, 1949.
4. Lyman et al, American Pharmacy, Vols. I & II, Lippincot.
5. Scoville, Art of Compounding.
6. Husa, Pharmaceutical Dispensing, Mack Printing Co.
7. The British Pharmacopoeia, 1948.
8. The Indian Pharmacopoeial List, 1946.

FORENSIC PHARMACY

Study of Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930 Opium Act; Poisons Act; Drugs Act of 1940, Drugs Rules of 1945; Pharmacy Act of 1948; the Excise Act; and such other State Acts as materially affect the Pharmaceutical profession.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

An elementary study of the inorganic and organic substances described in the British Pharmacopoeia and the Indian Pharmacopoeial List, with special reference to the following :—

I. INORGANIC.

(a) Oxygen and its Compounds :

Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, Nitrous Oxide, Distilled water, Hydrogen Peroxide.

(b) Halogens, Sulphur and their compounds :

Chlorine :—

Chlorinated Lime, Surgical Solution of Chlorinated Soda, Hydrochloric Acid.

Bromine :—

Hydrobromic Acid.

Iodine :—

Iodine, Iodine Solutions, Iodised Oil, Hydrogen Iodide

Sulphur :—

Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid.

(c) Compounds of Nitrogen and Phosphorous :

Nitrogen :—Ammonia, Ammonium Bicarbonate, Ammonium Carbonate, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, Aromatic Solution of Ammonia, Ammonium chloride, Ammonium Acetate, Nitric Acid.

Phosphorous :—Hydrophosphorous Acid, Phosphoric Acid.

(d) Compounds of Boron and Silicon :—

Boron :—Boric Acid, Borax.

Silicon :—Kaolin, Magnesium Trisilicate.

(e) Compounds of Sodium and Potassium:

Sodium :—

Sodium Hydroxide, Sodium Carbonate,, Sodium Bicarbonate, Sodium Chloride, Sodium Bromide, Sodium Iodide, Sodium Sulphate, Sodium Thiosulphate, Sodium Nitrate, Sodium Phosphate, Sodium Acid Phosphate.

Potassium :—

Potassium Hydroxide, Potassium Carbonate, Potassium Bicarbonate, Potassium Bromide, Potassium Iodide, Potassium Nitrate, Potassium Chloride, Potassium Permanganate, Potassium sulphate.

(f) Compounds of Copper and Silver :

Copper :—Copper Sulphate, Copper Oxide.

Silver :—Silver Nitrate, Toughened Silver Nitrate.

(g) Compounds of Calcium and Barium :

Calcium :—

Calcium Hydroxide, Calcium Carbonate, Chalk, Calcium Chloride, Calcium Phosphate.

Barium :—

Barium Sulphate.

(h) Compounds of Magnesium, Zinc, Mercury and Lead :

Magnesium :—Magnesium Oxide, Mixture of Magnesium Hydroxide, Magnesium Carbonate, Magnesium Sulphate.

Zinc :—Zinc Oxide, Zinc Chloride, Zinc Sulphate.

Mercury :—Mercury, Mercury with Chalk, Yellow Mercuric Oxide, Mercuric Oxycyanide, Mercuric Chloride, Ammoniated Mercury, Red Mercuric Iodide, Mercurous Chloride, Black Mercurial Lotion.

Lead :—Lead Monoxide, Lead Subacetate.

(i) Compounds of Arsenic, Antimony and Bismuth:

Arsenic :—Arsenic Trioxide, Arsenic Triciodide, Solution of Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides.

Antimony :—Potassium antimony Tartarate.

Bismuth :—Precipitated Bismuth, Bismuth Oxychloride.

(j) Compounds of iron, Aluminium and Chromium:

Iron :—Reduced Iron, Ferrous Sulphate, Citrated Ferrous Chloride, Ferric Chloride, Saccharated Iron Carbonate, Syrup of Ferrous Iodide,

Compound Syrup of Ferrous Phosphate with Strychnine, Iron Ammonium Citrate, Iron and Quinine Citrate.

Aluminium:—Alum.

Chromium:—Chromium Trioxide.

II. ORGANIC

(a) Aliphatic Compounds :—

Hydrocarbons (saturated and unsaturated):—Paraffins, Ethylene

Halogen Derivatives of Hydrocarbons:—Ethyl Chloride, Chloroform, Iodoform, Carbon Tetrachloride.

Monohydric Alcohols:—Methyl alcohol, Ethyl Alcohol, Industrial Methylated Spirit, Chlorobutol.

Ethers:—Ethyl Ether.

Thio-alcohols and Thioethers:—Sulphonal, Methyl Sulphonal.

Aldehydes and Ketones:—Formaldehyde, Hexamine, Paraldehyde, Chloral Hydrate, Acetone.

Monobasic Carboxylic Acids and their derivatives:—Formic Acid, Acetic Acid, Lead Acetate, Potassium Acetate, Trichloroacetic Acid, Calcium Lactate, Lead Oleate, Oleated Mercury; Zinc Stearate, Soaps.

Esters.—Ethyl Nitrate, Spirit of Nitrous Ether, Amyl Nitrate, Polyhydric Alcohols and their esters.

Glycerin, Glyceryl Trinitrate, Erythrityl, Tetra Nitrate.

Polybasic carboxylic Acids :—

Lactic Acid, Tartaric Acid, Potassium Antimony Tartarate, Sodium Antimonyl Tartarate, Potassium Acid Tartarate, Sodium Bismuthyl Tartarate, Citrate Acid, Sodium Citrate, Potassium Citrate, Iron Ammonium Citrate.

Carbohydrates.—Dextrose, Liquid Glucose, Sucrose, Laevulose, Lactose.

Cyanogen Compounds.—Hydrocyanic Acid, Urea, Urethane.

Carboxylic Compounds.—Soluble Saccharine and Chloramines. Acetanilide, Amphetamine. Sulphanilamide. Phenol, Phenacetin, Trinitrophenol, Cresol, Thymol, Creosote, Resorcinol, Adrenaline; Phenolphthalein. Benzoic Acid, Sodium Benzoate, Benzyl Benzoate, Benzocaine, Procaine, Orthocaine, Amylocaine. Salicylic Acid, Methyl Salicylate, Sodium Salicylate, Bismuth salicylate, Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Mandelic Acid, Salol, Tannic Acid.

Control of purity of official Pharmaceutical substances.

An elementary study of proteins, fats, alkaloids and glycosides, purines, vitamins, hormones and enzymes.

PRACTICAL

The candidates must be able to conduct simple chemical operations as applied to substances in frequent use in pharmacy, including the following :—

1. Identification of pure official inorganic compounds.
2. Assay of important drugs using simple volumetric methods Estimation of Sulphate by gravimetric methods.
3. The performance of limit tests for the presence of As, Pb, Cl , Fe, SO_4 .

4. Tests for alkaloids, proteins, carbohydrates, glucosides and Tannins.

N.B.—The candidate is required to bring for inspection to the practical examination his original laboratory journal duly signed by a member of the teaching staff and certified at the end of the year by the head of the department.

Books indicating the general scope of Syllabus

1. Lyons.—Theoretical Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
2. Schroff.—Impurities in Pharmaceutical Substances.

Reference Books

1. Bentley and Driver.—Text Book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
2. Lyons and Appleyard.—Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
3. Rogers.—Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
5. Garrat.—Drugs and Galenicals.

PHARMACOGNOSY

Systematic Scheme of study for Drugs included in the Primary List.—

- (i) Official titles, names and synonyms.
- (ii) Scientific names—genus, species, variety and family.
- (iii) Part of the plant used.
- (iv) Geographical sources.
- (v) Plant habit.
- (vi) Cultivation.
- (vii) Collection
- (viii) Preparation for the market.
- (ix) Description :
 - (a) Macroscopic (including diagramatic transverse section whenever possible).
 - (b) Microscopic (Starch, Calcium Oxalate and Trichomes only).
- (x) Varieties, substitutes, and adulterants.
- (xi) Constituents, active or otherwise.
- (xii) Chemical tests.
- (xiii) Storage.
- (xiv) Pharmacological and Pharmaceutical use.

Primary List.

Organised :	Wood	Quassia.
	Bark.	Cinnamon, Cinchona.
	Leaves.	Senna, Digitalis.
	Flowers.	Cloves.
	Seeds.	Nux Vomica, Ispaghul.
	Fruits.	Fennel, Cardamom.
	Entire organisms.	Ergot, Ephedra, Stramonium.
	Underground organs.	Liquorice, Ginger.
Unorganised :	Dried juices and Extracts.	Opium, Aloe and Agar.
	Carbohydrates, Gums and Saccharine substances.	Starch, Acacia and Honey.
	Resins, Gum Resins, Oleo-resins.	Colophony, Asafoetida, Balsam of Tolu.
	Fixed oils and waxes.	Castor Oil, Shark Liver Oil, Beeswax.

Systematic scheme of Study for Drugs included in the Secondary List.—

- (i) Official titles and synonyms.
- (ii) Parts of the plants or animals used.
- (iii) Active Constituents.
- (iv) Pharmacological and Pharmaceutical use.

Secondary List

Aconitum.	Capsicum.	Ipecacuanha.	In licam
Anothum.	Carum.	Ipomea.	Prunus Serotina.
Arjuna.	Cuscuta Sagrada.	Jalapa.	Quillaia.
Aurantii Cortex.	Cuscuta.	Kaladana.	Rheum.
Benzoinum.	Coccoloba.	Kurchi.	Scilla.
Buohu.	Colchici Cormus.	Kuth.	Senega.
Balsamum Peruvianum.	Colchici Semen	Limonis. Cortex.	Sennae Fructus.
Bcl.	Colocynthis.	Linum.	Strophantus.
Belladonnae Folium.	Copaiba.	Lobelia.	Styrax.
Belladonnae Radix.	Coriandrum.	Myristica.	Tamarindus.
Calumba.	Gelatinum.	Mel.	Tragacanth.
Cannabis Indica.	Gentiana.	Myrrha.	Valerian.
Cantharis.	Hyoscyamus.	Podophyllum.	Vasaka.

PRACTICAL

The candidate must be prepared to :—

- (1) Record the macroscopical characters (including Diagramatic transverse section) of a drug whether included in the syllabus or not.
- (2) Identify drugs listed in the Primary List in bulk or in crushed (not powdered) condition.
- (3) Identify drugs mentioned in the Secondary list in bulk.

NOTE.—The candidate will be required to bring for inspection to the Practical Examination his original laboratory note books duly signed by the teacher.

Book indicating the general scope of syllabus

A Text book of Pharmacognosy by T. C. Denston.

Reference Books

1. A Text book of Pharmacognosy . . By Wallis.
2. A Text book of Pharmacognosy . . By Trease.
3. A Text book of Pharmacognosy . . By Youngken.

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHARMACOLOGY AND HYGIENE

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

I.—Elementary knowledge of human anatomy.

- (1) Human skeleton.
- (2) Important muscles of the body.

- (3) Heart and the important blood vessels in the body.
- (4) Lungs.
- (5) Digestive system and liver.
- (6) Kidneys and skin.
- (7) Glands of internal secretion.
- (8) Brain, spinal cord and their coverings; cranial nerves and spinal nerves; autonomic nervous system.
- (9) Organs of special senses.

II.—*Elementary knowledge of Physiology of different system.*

- (1) Physiology of blood—Structural, physical and chemical composition of blood; Functions of blood; Functions of spleen.
- (2) Physiology of heart and circulation—Blood pressure and how it is maintained and its importance; coronary circulation.
- (3) Physiology of alimentary system—Digestive juices and their effect on food stuffs; Functions of Liver.
- (4) Composition of common food stuffs—rice, bread, fish, meat, eggs, milk ghee, edible oils, vegetables. Nutrition, Vitamins, Deficiency diseases. Balanced diet.
- (5) Physiology of respiration—Transport of oxygen & Carbon dioxide.
- (6) Physiology of kidneys—Glomerular and tubular infiltration; Composition of urine.
- (7) Physiology of muscles—The properties of skeletal, visceral and cardiac muscles.
- (8) Physiology of the endocrine system—Functions of the active principles of the various endocrine glands.
- (9) Physiology of nervous system—Functions of the cerebrum, cerebellum, midbrain parts, medulla and the spinal cord. Functions of the cranial and the spinal nerves. Functions of the autonomic nervous system. Functions of the organs of special senses.

PRACTICAL

Identification of various charts, models and microscopic slides illustrative of the theory work of Human Anatomy and Physiology. Blood counting and qualitative analysis of urine and stool.

ELEMENTARY PHARMACOLOGY

I.—*General.*

- (1) Definitions.
- (2) The chemical characters of drugs.
- (3) Mode of actions of drugs.
- (4) Conditions modifying the effects of drugs.
- (5) Methods of administration of drugs.
- (6) The pharmacopoeias and pharmacopoeial preparations.
- (7) Biological assay.

II.—Classification of drugs acting on different systems, seat of action of different groups of drugs. Elementary knowledge of the actions and uses of the commonly used remedies with their doses and methods of administration.

PRACTICAL

Practical demonstrations in Experimental Pharmacology illustrating actions of drugs on different systems.

HYGIENE

- (1) Air : ventilation of houses and factories, schools and public places.
- (2) Water : purification of water, water supply.
- (3) Disposal of Sewage.
- (4) Drainage.
- (5) Food : requisite of a balanced diet : impurities of food.
- (6) Infectious diseases : their prevention.
- (7) Personal hygiene.
- (8) Disinfectants.
- (9) Mode of infection in blood and intestines by parasites.
- (10) Life history of mosquitoes and flies.
- (11) Spread of disease : contact diseases, venereal diseases, leprosy, droplet infections : water-borne diseases ; air-borne diseases : diseases carried by insects.

Books indicating the general scope of syllabus

1. Human Physiology—Fournier.

or

Living Bodies—Banting and Best.

2. A concise Pharmacology : 2nd Ed. F. G. Hobert and G. Melton, Leonard Hill Ltd., London, 1944.

or

Lecture Notes on Pharmacology : J. H. Burn, Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 1948.

Reference books

1. Handbook of Physiology and Biochemistry—W. D. Halliburton & R. J. S. McDowall, London.

2. A Handbook of modern Physiology—R. K. Pal and A. Chakravarty—Calcutta.

3. Text Book of Anatomy and Physiology—D. C. Kimber & E. Gray, 1948, Macmillan & Co., New York.

4. Pharmacology—J. H. Gaddum, Third Edition : Oxford University Press, 1949.

5. Pharmacology, Materia Medica & Therapeutics 1949—Birendra Nath Ghosh ; Hilton and Co., Calcutta.

6. A treatise on Hygiene and Public Health—Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hilton & Co., Calcutta.

7. Manual of Hygiene and Public Health—Jahar Lal Das, Calcutta.

APPENDIX B

(Regulation 6)

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY ACADEMIC TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Any Authority in a Province in India applying to the Pharmacy Council of India for approval of courses of study for pharmacists under Sec. 12 Sub-Sec. (1) of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, shall provide

1. adequate building space at an average rate of 50 sq. ft. of floor area per student including among other spatial requirements one lecture room, two laboratories fitted with working benches ($3' \times 2'$ per student), gas and water taps, one room for balances and other physical apparatus, one room for miscellaneous machineries and apparatus, and one room for staff members :—

The approximate details are given below for guidance :

A. One laboratory approximately $45' \times 27'$ provided with

- (a) 4 working benches, each $21' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'$, fitted with three sinks, and having 12 cupboards on each side, each $1\frac{1}{2}'$ wide $2'$ deep $\times 3'$ high and usual gas and water fittings and shelves.
- (b) a side table $27'$ long $2\frac{1}{2}'$ wide $\times 3'$ high and provided with 2 fume cupboards with usual gas and water fittings and shelves.

B. One Biological (Pharmacognosy) laboratory approx. $25' \times 27'$ equipped with usual gas and water fittings and provided with four working benches approx. one $27' \times 2'$ and three $21' \times 2'$.

C. One lecture room, approx. $45' \times 27'$.

D. Balance Room and Physical Apparatus Room $10' \times 12'$.

E. Miscellaneous apparatus room $10' \times 15'$.

F. Store Room $10' \times 27'$.

G. Staff Room $15' \times 15'$.

H. Head of the institution room $15' \times 12'$.

N.B.—In science colleges, except for pharmacognosy laboratory, all other laboratories and rooms may be shared with other departments, if available and adequate.

1. There shall be at least three members of the teaching staff for two classes consisting of 40 students in each class. Out of the three members of the teaching staff, there shall be at least one who shall hold a professional degree in Pharmacy. The remaining two also shall, preferably, be holders of a professional degree in Pharmacy or of a post-graduate degree in Science. In practicals, one teacher will be incharge of not more than 20 students.

2. In case the course is offered by a Science college having departments of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology etc., the minimum number of staff may be restricted to two, a teacher of Pharmacy and a teacher of Pharmacognosy, one of whom shall hold a professional degree in Pharmacy. Provided that the teaching of first-aid, Pharmacology, Physiology, Anatomy and Hygiene may be carried out by part-time teachers.

3. The following equipment in adequate number and quantity in addition to general apparatus and chemicals and other laboratory outfits and equipments

generally needed for the teaching of Physics, Chemistry and Biology to Inter Science students should also be provided :—

List A (Compulsory for all Institutions). List B.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 10 Conical Percolators of Copper & glass. | 6 Chemical Balances. |
| 1 Medium size Tincture Press. | 10 Dissecting Microscopes. |
| 1 Hand Grinding Mill. | 1 Microscope. |
| 1 Tablet Machine. | Biological Charts & Models. |
| 2 Platform balance. | Biological slides. |
| 1 Emulsifier. | Anatomical and Physiological Charts and Models. |
| 2 Hand Centrifuge. | Bacteriological Charts and slides. |
| 2 Sets of Sieves of various Nos. | Bacteriological Microscope. |
| 8 Dispensing Scales. | Recording drum - Equipment for simple Pharmacological demonstrations. |
| 2 Catchet filling machine. | |
| 2 Pill making machine (Hand). | |
| 3 Suppository Moulds. | |
| 1 Ampoule Filling and Sealing Machine. | |
| 1 Collapsible Tube Filling Machine. | |
| 3 Ointment slab and Spatulas. | |
| 20 Dispensing Mortars and Pestles. | |
| 1 Set Granulating Sieves. | |
| 1 Refrigerator. | |
| 1 Pill coating and Polishing Pan Containers for different medicaments q.s. | |
| 1 Westphal Balance. | |
| 1 Autoclave. | |
| 1 Incubator. | |
| 1 Seitz Filter. | |
| 2 Bacteria Proof Filters-Candles. | |

Every institution shall maintain a museum of crude drugs specified in the course preferably, also a herbarium of the same.

N.B.—If classes in Pharmacognosy, Pharm. Chemistry and Physiology are held in the same laboratories as are used by Departments of Chemistry, Botany, Zoology in a science college, the list B may not be separately required.

APPENDIX C

(Regulation 7)

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY INSTITUTIONS GIVING PRACTICAL TRAINING

1. The Institutions, where practical training is given to student—Pharmacists, shall from time to time, if required, furnish such informations as may be needed by the Pharmacy Council of India about the staff, accommodation and equipment of the institution concerned and its working.

2. The Institution shall permit the Inspector of the Pharmacy Council to inspect the premises at any reasonable time while the work is proceeding therein.

3. The Institution shall entrust some member or members of its staff, who shall be registered pharmacist, to look after the work of the student pharmacists. Such member of the staff shall be responsible in this behalf to the Head of the Institution concerned.

4. The Institution shall provide such opportunity, accommodation, apparatus, materials and books of reference as shall be required to enable the student pharmacist to undergo the practical training properly.

5. The number of student pharmacists that may be employed in any pharmacy or dispensary shall not exceed two where there is one registered pharmacist engaged in the work in which the student pharmacist is undergoing practical training,

where there is more than one registered pharmacist similarly engaged, the number shall not exceed one for each additional such registered pharmacist.

6. In the event of any question arising as to the interpretation or observance of these conditions the decision of the Pharmacy Council of India shall be final.

APPENDIX D

(Regulation 11)

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY THE EXAMINING AUTHORITY

1. The Examining Authority shall see that all ordinary rules of discipline and decorum of examinations are strictly observed at the examination centres.

2. It shall permit the Inspector or Inspectors of the Pharmacy Council to visit and inspect the Pharmacists' Examinations.

3. It shall provide. —

1. Adequate rooms with necessary furniture for holding written examinations,
2. well equipped laboratories for holding practical examinations,
3. adequate and responsible staff to conduct and invigilate the examinations and
4. all other such facilities as may be necessary for an efficient and proper conduct of examinations.

[No. F. 7-4/51-DS]

P. S. RAMACHANDRAN,

Secretary,

Pharmacy Council of India.

J. N. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 2nd June 1951

S.R.O. 884.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890) read with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce and Industry No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the General Rules for all open lines of Railways in India administered by the Government, published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Railway Department (Railway Board), No. 1078-T, dated the 9th March 1929, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to Part III of the said Rules, to regulation (iv) in column 3, against Serial No. 22, the following shall be added, namely:—

“Glacial Acetic Acid (not less than 90 per cent strong) may also be carried in aluminium containers 13” in height and 12” in diameter of 5 gallons in capacity. The thickness of the body and ends of the containers should be about 1/10” and the seam should be crimped and solder sealed”.

[No. 1165-TG].

R. SINGH, Joint Director.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

New Delhi, the 30th May 1951

S.R.O. 885.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (Bengal Act III of 1890), it is hereby notified that Mr. D. F. Macmillan of Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. has been elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the said Act, to be a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta *vice* Mr. G. A. S. Sim, on leave.

[No. 9-P. I (47)/51.]

PORTS

New Delhi, the 31st May 1951

S.R.O. 886.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 6 of the Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1882 (Bombay Act VII of 1882), as applied to the ports of Mundra, Mandvi, Koteshwar, Lakhpat and Jakhau in the State of Kutch, the Central Government hereby directs that with effect from the 15th June 1951, the following entry shall be added in the schedule of wharfage charges specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. 20-M(6)/50. II, dated the 5th October, 1950, namely :—

Serial No.	Description of goods	Per	Charges	
			Country Crafts alongside (i)	Steamers or Country Crafts mooring (ii)
29	Minerals other than those specified above.	Ton	1-8-0	1-0-0

[No. 20-M (6)/50.]

T. S. PARASURAMAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 2nd June 1951

S.R.O. 887.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Act, 1939, (XIX of 1939), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Rules, 1939, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely :—

In sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the said Rules, for the words " British India except Assam and the Punjab " the words ' the whole of India except the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and the Punjab ' shall be substituted.

[No. M. 19 (1).]

N. P. DUBE, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 29th May 1951

S.R.O. 888.—The following draft of amendment which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), is published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th June, 1951.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government—

Amendment

For rule 3 of the Minimum Wages (Central Advisory Board) Rules, 1949, the following rule shall be substituted, namely—

“ 3. Constitution of the Central Advisory Board :—

The Board shall consist of the following members, to be nominated by the Central Government namely :—

- (i) A Chairman ;
- (ii) Two officers of the Central Government, one of whom shall be the Vice-Chairman ;
- (iii) One member each from the States of Bombay, West Bengal, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Mysore ;
- (iv) Two members by rotation from the States of Assam, Orissa, Punjab and Saurashtra ;
- (v) Two members by rotation from the States of Pepsu, Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan ;
- (vi) Two members representing Part ‘ C ’ States ;
- (vii) Seventeen members representing employers in the scheduled employments ;
- (viii) Seventeen members representing employees in the scheduled employments.

[No. LWI-24/82.]

P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 31st May 1951

S.R.O. 889.—In pursuance of sub-section (5) of Section 5 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947), the Central Government hereby publish the following report of the activities financed from the General Welfare Account of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the year 1949-50, together with a statement of accounts for that year and an estimate of receipts into and expenditure from the General Welfare Account during the year 1950-51 :—

The report deals briefly with the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the period 1st April 1949 to 31st March 1950.

2. The administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, in the coalfields of Talcher (Orissa) and Korea (Madhya Pradesh) was taken over in July and December 1949 respectively. Preliminary arrangements for the extension of the Act to the States of Hyderabad, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh were under consideration.

3. The welfare cess continued to be levied at the rate of annas 6 per ton of coal and coke despatched by rail. Till 31st March 1949 the cess was being apportioned between the Housing Account and the General Welfare Account in the ratio of 2 to 7. As the resources of the Housing Account were found to be insufficient to meet the expenditure on the Housing programme approved for 1949-50, cess was apportioned between the Housing Account and the General Welfare Account in the ratio of 2 to 1 in that year. A scheme for the collection of cess on despatches of coal and coke by means of transport other than rail was finalised.

4. During the year under report, 4 meetings of the Advisory Committee were held. One meeting was held at Nagpur in December 1949. The number of meetings by the various sub-committees of the Advisory Committee is indicated below :—

Finance Sub Committee	2
Coalfield Sub-Committee, Bihar	1
Coalfield Sub-Committee, Bengal	2
Coalfield Sub-Committee Madhya Pradesh	2

Preliminary steps were taken for the constitution of Coalfield Sub-Committees in Assam and Orissa.

5. With a view to avoiding overlapping in the activities of the Fund and the Mines Boards of Health, a new Sub-Committee known as Co-ordination Committee was constituted during the year. It consists of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, two representatives each of labour and employers and two Medical Officers of the Jharia and Asansol Boards. The Co-ordination Committee met four times during the year.

6. During the period under report ten meetings of the Housing Board were held.

HOSPITALISATION AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

7. (a) *Regional Hospitals*.—The scheme for the provision of medical facilities to miners made a steady progress. All the four Regional Hospitals, two in the Jharia coalfield and two in the Raniganj coalfield, functioned satisfactorily. In each of the 4 Regional Hospitals provision exists for 18 beds—12 general cases and 6 maternity cases. The in-patients' departments of all the four Hospitals were opened in the 1st week of January, 1950. They became popular soon afterwards and patients came in large numbers for admission. Arrangements are being made to receive in-door patients in the maternity wards shortly.

8. Two qualified doctors and several nurses were added to the staff during the year.

9. The hospital at Katras and Tisra were provided with water supply from the Jharia Water Board, Dhanbad, and pumps were installed in Chora and Searsole to supply water to the hospitals from wells.

10. The Searsole, Chora and Tisra hospitals were electrified and plans to electrify the Katras hospital were also in hand.

Telephones were also installed on all the four hospitals.

Each of the hospitals was provided with an ambulance van too.

11. The four institutions got uniform supply of equipments and instruments. Sanction was accorded to the supply of additional equipments and instruments worth Rs. 17,977.

12. The total expenditure on the four institutions during the year under report was Rs. 2,28,000. Medicine and disinfectants cost Rs. 4,164.

1373 13. The statement below shows the number of patients treated in the Regional Hospitals and Maternity Centres from the 1st April 1949 to the 31st December, 1949.

	Katras	Tisra	Searsol	Chora
1. (a) Colliery	6636	10576	7571	3906
(b) Non-colliery	7019	1704	2374	1381
Total	13655	12280	9945	5287
2. Number of old & new cases treated :				
(a) Old cases	11193	9168	7142	3330
(b) New cases	2462	3112	2803	1957
3. Number of Men, Women and children (New cases) :				
(a) Men	1254	1518	1474	975
(b) Women	449	766	906	534
(c) Children (under 12 years)	759	828	423	448
Total	2462	3112	2803	1957
Number of operations performed	36	56	45	42
<i>Maternity Centres.</i>				
1. Number of maternity cases attended :				
(a) Colliery	58	97	215	85
(b) Non-Colliery	45	189	105	41
2. Number of ante-natal and post-natal cases attended :				
(a) Ante-natal	59	216	163	63
(b) Post-natal	44	41	39	63
3. Number of children attended :—				
(a) Male	478	72	533	108
(b) Female	631	130	409	174
4. Number of gynaecological cases treated :				
(a) Old	3790	2738	1194	161
(b) New	658	269	352	51

14. The following table gives the number of cases attended to from 1st January 1949 to 31st March 1950 :—

In-door patients

	New cases				Discharged				Total of both old and new cases.			
	Men	Women	Child- ren	Total	Cured	Reli- oved	Other- wise	Died	Men	Women	Child- ren	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Katras	13	5	2	20	1	4	..	4	208	111	25	344
Tisra	27	13	3	43	20	10	4	2	351	147	24	522
Searsol	43	3	1	47	32	1	4	1	607	48	6	661
Chora	21	4	2	27	15	..	4	1	227	69	10	356

Out-door patients

	New cases				Total of both old and new cases			
	Men	Wo- men	Child- ren	Total	Men	Wo- men	Child- ren	Total
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Katras	469	561	715	1745	2201	3558	1570	7329
Tisra	492	408	222	1122	1848	1871	855	4574
Searsol	620	273	65	958	1459	952	254	2665
Chora	285	144	130	559	630	735	427	1792

15. A total sum of Rs. 26,90,000 has been spent on the construction of the 4 hospital buildings and the purchase of furniture, equipments, medicines and ambulance vans etc. for them. A further expenditure of Rs. 13,00,000 is likely to be incurred on ancillary buildings, purchase of equipments etc.

16. (b) *Central Hospital at Dhanbad.*—The Central Hospital buildings at Dhanbad will have accommodation for 130 beds. A total sum of Rs. 18,50,000 has already been spent on the construction of the main hospital buildings, and staff quarters etc. Equipments worth Rs. 760-11-6 have also been purchased. A further expenditure of Rs. 19,00,000 is likely to be incurred on the completion of the building, purchase of equipments and furniture and medicines etc.

17. A Surgeon Superintendent was appointed. He joined his duties on the 4th of January 1950. Steps were taken by him for preparing statements of staff, equipments and other articles for the hospital.

18. In addition to the Surgeon Superintendent it is proposed to appoint a physician E.N.T. and Eye Specialist and a number of Lady Doctors, Medical Officers and matron, nurses etc. It is hoped that the Central Hospital will start functioning early next year.

X-Ray facilities obtaining at the Dhanbad Civil Hospital and Sanctoria Hospital were utilised by the fund on a payment basis in the absence of the provision of the same in our own hospitals.

19. (c) *Aids to other institutions.*—The two ambulance vans placed earlier at the disposal of the Jharia Mines Board of Health and one of the two vans placed at the disposal of the Asansol Mines Board of Health were withdrawn and transferred to the Regional Hospitals. One ambulance van remained with the Asansol Board for use by minors. 3 ambulance vans remained in the Madhya Pradesh coalfield—2 with Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., and with one with Messrs. Ballarpur Colliery Co. The maintenance charges of the vans borne by the Fund during the year amounted to Rs. 11,065.

20. The hospital of the State Railway collieries at Giridih in Bihar and of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., at Barkui in the Madhya Pradesh continued to maintain one X-Ray Unit each supplied at the cost of the Fund.

21. A sum of Rs. 14,000 was spent on the fourth Refresher Course for colliery Medical Officers organised at Asansol by a special committee formed for this purpose.

22. 15 beds were reserved in the Sanctoria hospital for the benefit of colliery labour in the Raniganj field. The number of beds was increased to 25 from 1-8-1949. A total sum of Rs. 50,450 was paid to the Sanctoria Hospital as reservation fee.

23. For the benefit of the colliery labour in the Jharia coal field a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,000 was paid to the Civil Hospital, Dhanbad, for improving its efficiency on condition of reservation of 25 beds for them.

24. The Dhanbad District Leprosy Association completed the construction of a leper ward in the Leper Hospital at Tetulmari at a cost of Rs. 20,000 paid by the Fund. The ward has capacity of 12 beds and started functioning from 1-11-1949. From that date the Fund has been paying a grant of Rs. 2 per bed per day as the cost of their maintenance.

25. The Asansol Leprosy Relief Association was sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a leper ward. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid during the year and the balance will be paid when the ward will be completed. A recurring grant for the maintenance of the beds will be paid when the ward is completed and starts functioning.

26. (d) *Standard of dispensary services.*—Provision exists in the Act for the payment of a grant to collieries which maintain dispensary services to the standard prescribed by the Fund. During the year a Special Sub-Committee for finalising the standard

was constituted and its recommendations were approved by the Advisory Committee and sent up to Government for sanction.

27. *Sanitation*.—Grants of Rs. 43,176 and Rs. 49,000 were given to the Jharia Mines Board of Health and the Asansol Mines Board of Health respectively for the year 1949-50 for extended sanitary services.

28. *Anti-T.B. Measures*.—Dr. Y. G. Shrikhande continued to be in charge of this work. In the absence of any T.B. clinics belonging to the organisation, he visited different collieries and examined cases of suspected T.B. and gave advice to Medical Officers concerned. He also visited the four Regional Hospitals belonging to the Organisation, examined cases suspected to be suffering from T.B. and advised the Medical Officers in charge about their treatment.

29. It is proposed to start the construction of two T.B. clinics one in the Jharia coalfield and the other in the Raniganj coalfield as early as possible. Plans and estimates have been sent to Government for sanction.

30. The number of cases seen by Dr. Shrikhande during the year under report is as follows :—

Month	Male	Female	Total
April, 1949	41	13	54
May, 1949	58	28	86
June 1949	50	15	65
July 1949	39	16	55
August 1949	24	11	35
Sept., 1949	2	Nil.	2
Octr., 1949	33	11	44
Novr., 1949	25	10	35
Decr., 1949	34	18	52
January, 1950	51	16	67
February, 1950	36	18	54
March, 1950	46	12	58
	430	168	607

31. *Infectious Diseases*.—The Jharia Mines Board of Health having agreed to construct their own infectious diseases hospital, the proposal to build infectious diseases wards in the Regional Hospitals at Tisra and Katras has been dropped. The infectious diseases wards at Seansol and Chora will be built shortly.

32. *Anti-Venereal Diseases Measures*.—The earlier schemes prepared for the eradication of V.D. in the coalfields was examined by the Surgeon Superintendent. It is proposed that patients suffering from V.D. should receive treatment in the Regional Hospitals, difficult cases being treated in the Central Hospital.

33. *Anti-Malaria Operations*.—Anti-malaria operations in the coalfields of Jharia Raniganj, Hazaribagh, Pench Valley and Margherita continued as before under the control of the Malaria Institute of India. A grant of Rs. 13½ lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Director of Malaria Institute.

34. The following is the coalfield-wise statement of expenditure incurred by the Anti-Malaria organisation during the year :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Central Organisation at Delhi	8,056	2	0
2. Central Organisation at Dhanbad	39,887	11	6
3. Jharia Coalfield	3,89,016	7	6
4. Hazaribagh coalfield	1,36,403	0	4
5. Assam coalfield	37,745	4	0
6. Pench Valley coalfield	88,444	14	3
7. Raniganj coalfield	4,13,475	12	9

35. *General Welfare.*—The gazetted staff of the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation consisted of a Chief Welfare Officer, 2 Inspectors and a Lady Welfare Officer. The Lady Welfare Officer was deputed in February, 1950 to look after the current duties of the Officer-in-Charge, Women's Welfare Section, who went on leave on medical grounds.

36. During the year, non-gazetted staff of the Inspectorate was increased and the coalfields were divided into 24 circles each of which was put in charge of an Assistant or a Junior Assistant Inspector. The Assistant Lady Welfare Officers, who were hitherto only entrusted with the supervision of Women's Welfare Centres, were also empowered to make inspections and were put in charge of circles. The collieries in the larger coal bearing states have been placed in charge of an Inspector of Labour Welfare who supervised the work of the Circle Officers under him.

37. The duties of the Inspectorate are to supervise the activities financed by the Welfare Fund, the administration of the Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946, Mines Cooche Rules, 1946, as well as Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941 in respect of coal mines. The Chief Welfare Officer and the Inspectors of Labour Welfare are also *Ex-officio* Inspectors of Mines in respect of those sections of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 which relate to hours of work, employment of children, sanitation etc. They also inspect mines with a view to advising mine owners to effect improvements where social amenities are found inadequate. Besides, inspection of welfare measures and sanitary arrangements at the collieries in their areas, the Circle Officers are also required to organise public opinion amongst colliery labour against drinking, gambling and indebtedness, to encourage friendly relations between the employees and employers, to explain to workers their rights as well as responsibilities with reference to labour laws and to give talks to the work-people on nutritive value of diets and on hygiene, sanitation etc.

38. *Mines Maternity Benefit Act.*—The following statement shows the figures of inspections, maternity benefit cases etc., during the year 1949-50 :—

(1) Total inspection made during the year 1949 under the Mines Maternity Benefit Act by the members of the Inspectorate staff.	2,253
(2) Number of women who worked for a period not less than six months A ppx. 35,056 [Section 5(1).]	
(3) Number of women who gave notice of pregnancy and delivery under Section 4 and 7.	4,203
(4) Number of cases where free medical examination was offered by the management.	3,444
(5) Number of cases where services of qualified midwives or other trained persons were offered by the management free of charges.	1,013
(6) Number of cases where bonus under section 6(1) was claimed	1,149
(7) Amount of Maternity Benefit paid in advance under Section 8(1)	Rs. 91,454 5 0
(8) Balance of Maternity Benefit paid under Section 8(2)	88,883 14 6
(9) Amount paid under Section 9(2) in case of death of women entitled to receive maternity benefit.	63 12 6
(10) Amount of bonus paid under section 6(1)	3,230 8 0
(11) Number of women workers who left the collieries after receiving 1st instalment of Maternity Benefit under Section 6(1).	22
(12) Number of women not entitled to maternity benefit due to shortage of attendance although they gave notice.	11

39. *General Inspections.*—The members of the Inspectorate paid 2,389 visits to the collieries during the period under review. The majority of the collieries were visited several times during the year. The question of removing the irregularities which came to light was taken up with the managements concerned with satisfactory results.

40. *Provision of creches.*—While women workers were employed at all coal mines there was no provision for Creches in the past. Either women workers

had to carry their children to their place of work or leave them unattended in their "dhowrahs". It was usual to see "kamins" loading the wagons while their children would squat or play on coal stacks without any protection from sun or rain. It was therefore considered necessary to make the provision of creche at every coal mine obligatory under the Mines Creche Rules, 1946, made under sub-section (bb) of Section 30 of the Indian Mines Act. Four types of plans were prescribed to suit different collieries taking into consideration the number of women employed and the output of the collieries. Mines which are likely to be exhausted within 3 years are exempted from the provision of creches provided the management concerned provides a temporary structure in conformity with the prescribed standards. Neighbouring mines are allowed to join in providing common creches if no inconvenience is caused to the women workers concerned. The majority of the mine owners, however, did not comply with the rules owing to the expenditure involved. In certain cases short supply of building materials also caused delay in the provision of creches. As the progress in the provision of creches was found to be far from satisfactory, it was decided on the recommendation of the Coal Mines Welfare Fund Advisory Committee to launch prosecutions in the first instance against those mine owners who have evaded compliance with the Rules.

41. The progress regarding the provision of creches was as follows :—

1. No. of Creches completed during the year	40
2. Total No. of Creches completed upto the end of 1949-50	54
3. No. of Creches under Construction	121

42. *Provision of Pithead Baths.*—The importance of Pithead Baths needs scarcely to be emphasised as a bath is not only comfortable but also beneficial to health. Pithead Baths are considered to be an integral part of welfare work at the coal mines. The miners emerged from the mine wet and dirty with no place to bathe in except dirty "nullahs" or pools of stagnant water. Scantily dressed women workers also had to bathe without any privacy. It was therefore considered necessary to make provision of Pithead Baths compulsory. Accordingly, the Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946, were made under sub-section (bbb) of Section 30 of the Mines Act which makes it obligatory for every coal mine to provide baths in accordance with the standards prescribed. Mines which will be exhausted within 3 years or the resources of which are inadequate to make sufficient provision for supply of water are allowed exemption from the provision of Pithead Baths provided that mines which are going to be exhausted within 3 years provide alternative bathing arrangements. The mines for purposes of Pithead Baths are classified into four categories and for each of these types suitable plans for Pithead Baths are prescribed. These provide separate showers and latrines for men and women. Wherever the Pithead Baths are functioning properly they are highly appreciated by the workers.

43. It, however, required all the efforts of the Welfare Inspectorate to persuade the mine owners to set up the installations. Despite the urgent need for Pithead Baths, the majority of the mine owners did not like to comply with the rules to avoid the expenditure involved. Certain Sections even discouraged the use of Pithead Baths. It has been therefore decided to launch prosecutions against those mine owners who wilfully continue to evade their statutory obligations.

44. The average daily number of men and women workers who are expected to benefit from the Pithead Baths already provided is over 60,000 and 16,000 respectively.

45. The position regarding the provision of Pithead Baths at the end of the year 1949-50 was as follows :—

1. (a) Pithead Baths completed during the year	14
(b) Pithead Baths completed in the previous years	51
(c) Total	65
2. Total number of Pithead Baths under construction	91

46. *Subsidies for Pithead Baths.*—In order to encourage the mine owners to provide Pithead Baths, the Government of India offered to pay subsidy from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund at the following rates for those established to the satisfaction of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner before the 31st December, 1948.

Category 'A' mine—10% of the certified cost of construction of the baths or Rs. 1,750 (Rupees one thousand seven hundred and fifty) whichever is less.

Category 'B' mine—10% of the certified cost of construction of the baths or Rs. 3,500 (Rupees three thousand and five hundred) whichever is less.

Category 'C' mine—10% of the capital certified cost of construction of the baths or Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand) whichever is less.

Category 'D' mine—10% of the capital certified cost of construction of the bath or Rs. 7,000 (Rupees seven thousand) whichever is less.

47. Subsidies for Pithead Baths completed by 31-12-48 were paid to 14 collieries, the total amount being Rs. 49,257. 11 more collieries were entitled to subsidy but payment could not be made as during the year as audited accounts were not submitted by the Colliery Cos., concerned.

48. *Extension of the Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946 and Mines Creche Rules, 1946 to Korea and Talcher.*—The Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946, and Mines Creche Rules 1946 were extended to Korea and Talcher. The rules came into force in these areas on the 19th June 1948 and 4th November, 1948 respectively.

49. *Grants and subsidies to collieries which complete the construction of Pithead Baths in Korea and Talcher Coal-Fields.*—The recommendations made by the Coal Mines Welfare Fund Advisory Committee for payment of subsidies at the usual rates from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund to collieries in Korea and Talcher for Pithead Baths to be completed before the 31st December, 1950 were accepted.

50. *Training of Creche Attendants.*—The Mines Creche Rules provide for the appointment of an attendant for every creche at a coal mine. At a number of collieries Creches were provided but could not be put into commission for want of suitable staff. It was, therefore, decided to arrange for the training of creche attendants to assist the Colliery Cos., in getting suitable staff for the purpose. It is roughly estimated that about 600 creche attendants will be required for the coal mines. Arrangements have been made to train them in batches at the Pathardih Women Welfare Centre. The first batch will undergo training shortly. The training will last six months. The minimum qualification for training is middle pass standard. The annual recurring cost of the training scheme will be about Rs. 36,000. The cost of training will eventually be recovered from the collieries employing the trainees.

51. *Adult Education.*—During the period under review a scheme for Adult Education was finalised. The object of the scheme is to impart literacy and general knowledge to the mine workers as well as to make them responsible citizens and efficient workers well aware of their rights and obligations and to enable them to enjoy a fuller life. The scheme has been accepted. It is estimated to cost Rs. 54,132 in the first year. An Adult Education Officer and the other requisite staff are being recruited.

52. *Provision of canteens at collieries.*—As the few canteens or tea stalls maintained at certain collieries are neither well-planned nor properly run, the

1379 members of the Inspectorate were instructed to impress on the employers the need for providing canteens. It was felt that canteens would not only materially contribute to the comfort and health of the work people but would also go a long way in reducing voluntary absenteeism as well as serve as an antidote to excessive drinking. The Central Tea Board offered to give necessary assistance to the Colliery Cos., in establishing the canteens. The response was, however, very poor.

53. *Mobile Shop.*—A Mobile Shop was maintained by the organisation for selling consumer goods at a comparatively cheap price to the mine workers at their place of work. The goods sold were articles of everyday use, viz., aluminium utensils, shirts, readymade garments, blankets, jer eys, umbrellas, soap, silver ornaments, shoes, lohis, etc. etc. During the period under review goods worth Rs. 30,963-5-9 were sold at 314 collieries visited by the Mobile Shop in Bihar and Bengal coalfields. Goods worth Rs. 29,419-1-6 were purchased during the year. A sum of Rs. 10,900 was spent on the maintenance of the van during the year. As it was found that consumer goods were now readily available and the sales had considerably declined, the scheme was discontinued with effect from 30-4-50.

54. *Mobile Cinema.*—Three mobile cinema vans were maintained for the entertainment of miners. A total sum of Rs. 34,648 was spent on them during the year as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Pay and allowance	7,434
Other Charges	12,208
Cost of Cinema machine for the Madhya Pradesh	15,006
	<hr/> 34,648 <hr/>

55. One cinema van could not visit the collieries in both the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields at reasonably short intervals. It was, therefore, decided to provide a Mobile Cinema exclusively for the Raniganj coalfield. Accordingly, a 35 mm. Talkie Projector and other equipment were purchased for the purpose. The Mobile Canteen Van maintained by the Department was converted into a Mobile cinema van for the purpose. The van is giving free shows in the Raniganj coalfield.

56. A Mobile Cinema for the M.P. coalfield was provided in June, 1949. During the year 117 shows were given at different collieries. Besides, recreational films, educational and informational shots were also screened for the benefit of the work people.

57. *Women's Welfare Section.*—The education of miners' children and training of their women in needlework etc., received its due importance.

58. During the year under report there were 3 changes in the office of the officer-in-charge, Women's Welfare Section. Mrs. V. Upadhyaya left the organisation in the beginning of the year and was succeeded by Mrs. K. Ojha. The latter proceeded on leave on medical grounds in February 1950. Miss. S. K. Manik was therefore placed temporarily in charge of that office.

59. The Assistant Lady Welfare Officers carried on useful inspections. The field workers continued to do good work. They supervised the work of the staff and arrange adequate medical help for miners' families in case of sickness and confinements. They also visited dhowrahs and taught women the value of thrift, cleanliness, etc.

60. The sovikas did useful work during the year. They gave bath to miners' children, gave them lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic. They also taught women cutting, sewing and knitting.

61. Four centres were opened in the year, bringing the total number of Women Welfare Centres in the Jharia, Raniganj and Bokharo coalfields to 20. Efforts were made to secure accommodation in the Madhya Pradesh coalfield to start a few centres. A list showing the location of Women Welfare Centres is given below :

I. JHARIA FIELD

1. Pathardih.
2. Digwadih.
3. Bhowrah (No. 12 pit).
4. Bhowrah (No. 4 pit).
5. Jeetpur.
6. Industry.
7. Bastacola.
8. Sijua.
9. Kankanee.
10. Kustore.
11. Bansjora.
12. Bhuli.

II. BOKARO FIELD

13. Kargali.
14. Bokaro.

III. RANIGANJ FIELD

15. Jamuria.
16. Charanpur.
17. Jambad-Kajora.
18. Jambad-Selected.
19. Shankarpur.
20. Lower Kenda.

62. There were altogether 1,081 children on roll on 31-3-50 and the average daily attendance was 32 per institute. During the year under review the following number of children passed through the welfare centres :—

(i) Total number of children referred to higher school	310	} 550
(ii) Total number of children who passed from the Institute otherwise.	240	
(iii) Number of children who were admitted at the centre during the year.	413	

63. The best centres were Digwadih and Kargali where daily attendance ranged between 50 to 60.

64. There were altogether 423 kamins on roll on 31-3-50 and the average attendance per centre was 10. The best attendance of kamins was secured at Digwadih and Khas Kenda.

65. The Mobile Canteen which had been started to provide sweets, tea and other things at cheap rates in collieries did not prove very popular. It was therefore discontinued with effect from 14-10-49. Total sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,470-10-9.

66. *Jitpur Garden*.—The garden was started on 8 acres of land in order to demonstrate agricultural and horticulture methods to miners and kamins and to provide cheap vegetables for them. It was found that they took no interest in it. The organisation incurred a loss. The scheme was, therefore, discontinued.

67. *Clay Modelling Work.*—This interesting type of work for attracting children was done at some of the centres like Jamuria, Kankanee and Bokaro.

68. *Health and Hygiene.*—The field workers instructed the kamins the advantages of clean living. The hygienic and economic way of food preparation was also taught. In 4576 sick and 1853 maternity cases, medical help was arranged at different centres.

69. *Games, Drill and Bhajan.*—Bhajans were sung at prayer time at all the centres. Some kind of healthy game was daily practised.

70. *Recreational Activities.*—Occasional Bhajan parties were arranged at the centres. Radio sets provided at the centres proved very attractive for recreation. Efforts are being made to purchase 6 gramophones and records to be supplied to those centres which have got no electric connection.

The figures of expenditure on the welfare activities of the Women's Welfare Section are given below :—

	Rs.
(i) Pay of officers	4,808
(ii) Pay of establishment	1,00,505
(iii) Allowances	64,410
(iv) Welfare charges	3,094
(v) Miscellaneous charges including pay of menials	13,924
(vi) Jitpur garden	1,948
(vii) Training Charges	3,205
(viii) Furniture	2,182
(ix) Major repairs	3,259
(x) Advertisement & interview charges	206
(xi) Equipment, machinery and tools	4,539
(xii) Maintenance of vehicles	6,973
(xiii) Raw materials and consumer goods	6,963
Total	2,16,196

71. *Training for Welfare Officers.*—The following employees of the organisation underwent training in Social Service at the Calcutta University.

1. Mrs. N. Banerjee, M.A.
2. Mr. T. Jha, B.A.
3. Miss Ratna Dutta, B.A.,
4. Mrs. Taru Ganguly, M.A.,
5. Miss S. Gulati, B.A., (Dip.-in-Ed.)
6. Mr. L. P. Sinha, B.A.

Statement of Accounts 1949-50

Receipts	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
Opening Balance	1,35,05,355	Expenditure during the year	54,77,165
Receipts during the year	40,17,851	Closing Balance on 31st March 1950.	26,46,041
	1,81,23,206		1,81,23,206

Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1950-51

Receipts	Expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.
48,52,805	58,80,410

[No. M-15 (6)/51.]

S. NEELAKANTAM, Dy. Secy